

International Bank Note Society Journal



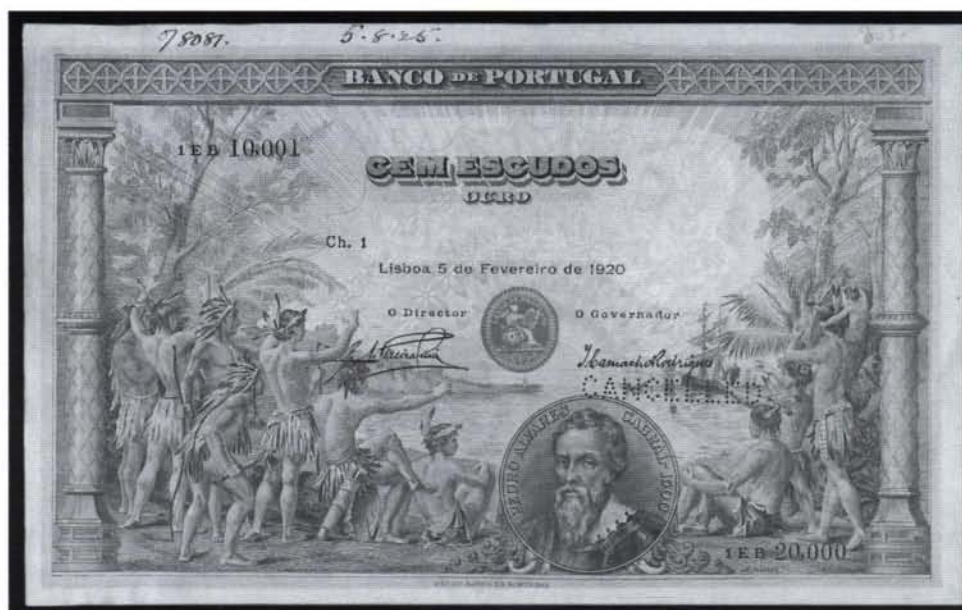
"BRIGS"...page 6

Volume 42, No. 4, 2004

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I.B.N.S. Journal

Volume 42, No. 4, 2003

Editor, Steve Feller

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President's Message

Greetings to all. I hope all are having a happy, profitable, and a well, health wise, 2004.



The FUN show in Florida is gone and went, and by the time you receive this, CPMX, n Chicago will be over and done with. The next show of importance is the show in Valkenberg, The Netherlands, at the end of April. This to be followed by the show in Memphis, in the middle of June, 2004.

I will not be attending the Valkenberg Show, but I hope to see many of you in Memphis.

The most important part of this message is the upcoming of Officers and Directors in the upcoming I.B.N.S. 2004 election.

This should be a great election, as for the first time, in a long time, every officer position will be contested. In the past, the membership has expressed great displeasure with uncontested elections, especially for the top three offices.

Many members have felt, "Why should I vote, when my vote doesn't mean anything?"

Well, this time, there is more than one nominee for each of the top three officer positions. You now have a choice! By not voting, you get what you get, so vote!

As long as I have anything to do with it, there will never be another uncontested election for these top three offices.

There are now 26 members running for the office of Director. This is the most we have in many years. You are to vote for 11 of these nominees.

I am hoping that all members have received their ballots by the time you receive this. Your ballot should be received by the Election Committee by the 1st of June, 2004. Any ballot received after this date will not be counted, so it behooves each member to return their ballot as soon as possible.

Remember, If you don't vote, what you see, is what you get.

That's all for this time, and I wish each member continued good?, happy?, or whatever, for the rest of this spring of 2004.

Best wishes to all.

Bob Brooks, President, I.B.N.S.

Editor's Column



One of the pleasures of collecting is visiting like-minded friends and colleagues in other cities. A few weeks ago I did just that and

visited long time I.B.N.S. superstar, Joe Boling. He is an amazing collector, one with a capital C. Joe is an inveterate collector of currency, being perhaps the world's expert on Japanese money including its bank notes, stocks, and bonds. He has a vast library and he is a pleasure to talk numismatics with. Joe is also a very hospitable host. In addition, Joe collects plays. That is how he characterizes himself. He attends over 400 plays a year in theater-rich Seattle. In my brief stay I saw four which nearly exhausted me — imagine doing this day-in-and-day-out for years. He used to write reviews of each and every one for the web but finally gave that up. Also, during my stay I attended the Seattle Numismatic Society (SNS) annual banquet. I learned that Joe is the man behind the scenes in many numismatic societies besides our own (which he serves as treasurer and advertising manager) and he serves as treasurer of the SNS as well. During the banquet I obtained the note shown below, a note which depicts scenes of the Pacific Northwest. This note is a limited printing of scrip on behalf of the SNS.

All the Best,

Steve Feller
Editor



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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

We just received sad news from Bob Hurst a FUN Board member. He received news that Tim Prusmack passed away early this morning on January 26, 2004. This is extremely sad news as we talked to Tim yesterday and he said he was doing well. He sounded good and was excited about the future. He said that he had recently talked to Brenda Bishop and was looking forward to having a table in Pittsburgh for the ANA Convention.

He also was excited about FUN having the big 50th Anniversary show next year.

He said that his hands were almost ready to start producing another set of the 25 cent state series. He was looking forward to doing an extra Florida quarter note that had his design but lost. He also mentioned the possibilities of being selected to do work for the U. S. Mint. His doctor gave him permission to travel to the mint if he was selected.

What a great loss to all of us and his family. He will be missed greatly by his many friends from coast to coast. All of our prayers and thoughts are with his parents Armand and Florence, along with the rest of the Prusmack family.

His great work on designs of bank notes will be a lasting memory for the Mozart of Money Artists.

Sadly,

John and Nancy Wilson,
I.B.N.S. #LM-132
Ocala, FL

Dear Editor,

Having just received the I.B.N.S. Directory and as you are the sole OFFICER OF THE I.B.N.S. who is aware of my special Interest, *SCIENTIFIC BANK NOTES*, having kindly published a number of my contribution during the years in the journal of the society, I am obliged to address this letter of astonishment to you, Sir, in the hope that you will forward it to your Fellow-Officer, responsible for the following:

1. My name appears correctly in the list, but without my address.
2. I can find nowhere in the Directory an explanation of the code number "4516" behind my name in the list.
3. In the *Collecting Interest Code* there is no mention of *Scientific Bank Notes*. I am forced to conclude that I am the sole Collector in that field, or if there are others, I am prevented to exchange knowledge with them.

With sincere greetings, yours

Dr Anthony R. Michaelis,
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Editor's Note: The 4516 refers to your member number. We will take note of your request and I apologize for the omission.

Officer and Director Nominees

2004 election

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Marcus Turner USA

1st Vice President

Clyde M. Reedy USA
Peter Symes Australia

2nd Vice President

David Carew England
Ludek Vostal
Czech Republic

Director (vote for 11)

James Adams USA
Thomas Augustsson Sweden
Cem Barlok Turkey
Donald Cleveland Australia
George Cuhaj USA
James Downey USA
Rachel Feller USA
Steve Feller USA
Richard Fox England
Brian Giese USA
Ian Gradon England
Murray Hanewich Canada
Richard Haude USA
Simcha Kuritzky USA
Ali Mehilba
Tony Pedraza Colombia
Clive Rice England
Jaime Sanz England
Frank Schneider Germany
Joel Shafer USA
Bruce Smart USA
Roy Spick England
Michael Turner Germany
Hans Van Weeren
The Netherlands
Paul Walters USA

CHANGE IN DUES

I.B.N.S. dues will increase 1 July 2004

Member may renew for up to three years at current rates, or buy a life membership at the current rate (\$400) prior to 1 July. After that date, new members and renewals will be charged at the new rates.

Individual	\$30/£17
Family	\$37.50/£21
Junior	\$15/£8
Life	\$600/£335

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City _____
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Country _____
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Type of Membership (check one)

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Junior (ages 11-17): \$10.00 per year _____

Age of Junior Member: _____

Family (includes children under 18)
\$25.00 per year _____

Names and ages of family members:

Payment in US Dollars, payable to IBNS, by

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Renewal Date: Anniversary of Acceptance

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Yes _____ No _____

Collecting Interest _____

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Signature of Applicant _____

BRIGS

by Preben Eriksen, Translated by Flemming Lyngbeck Hansen, B.N.S. #5766

Brigs are only military papermoney printed in Denmark. They were used by:



The Danish Brigade 1947-1949.



The Danish Command in Germany 1949-1958.

(Part I) BACKGROUND FOR AND USE OF BRIGS.

Denmark entered the ranks of the Allies, thanks to Ambassador Henrik Kaufmann in Washington, ambassador Count Edward Rewentlow, and Christmas Møller, both based in London. Furthermore, Denmark joined because of the resistance movement efforts in the

late war years.

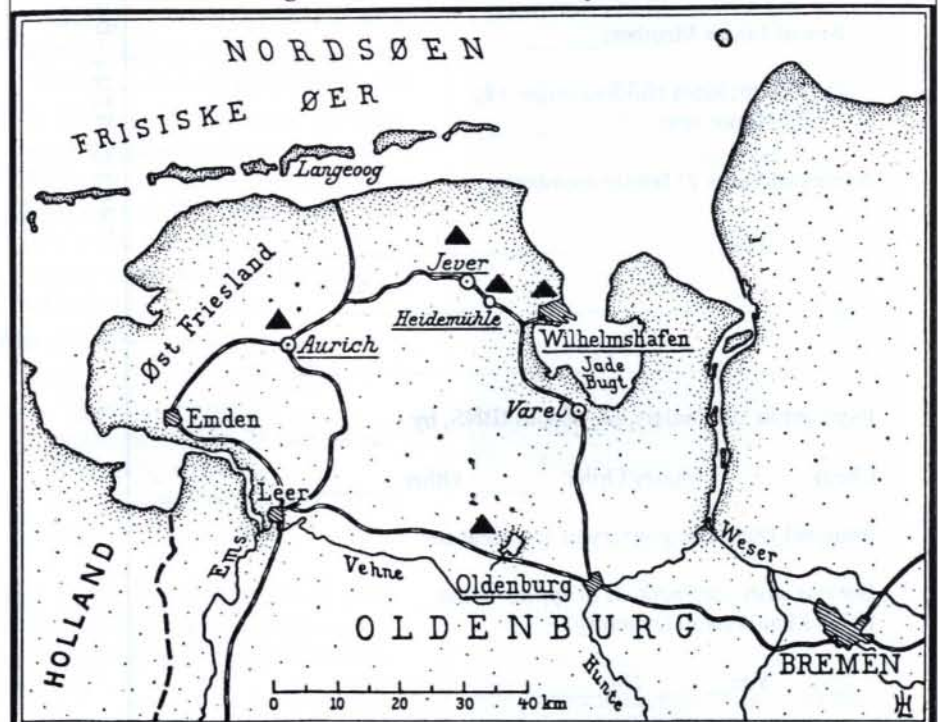
In London, Christmas Møller unofficially gave the promise that Denmark was prepared to take on allied tasks at the end of the war.

Just after the war, it was not possible to send an occupation force to Germany, as Denmark at the time hardly had an army, or even arms. Only about 5,000 troops in the Danish

Brigade (Danforce) arrived home from Sweden on the 5th of May 1945.

Even though Denmark had come through the war without many scars, the economy was a problem. Denmark became a trade partner with Great Britain rather than Germany. Denmark and Britain had made a trade agreement, which

Brigadens område i Tyskland.



Kortet viser den del af Tyskland, som holdes besat af de danske styrker. I Aurich, Jever og Oldenburg ligger hvert sted 1 fodfolksbataillon, i Oldenburg desuden en pansereskadron, i Wilhelmshafen artilleriet og i Heidmühle forplejningsmagasinet. Ingeniører findes i flere af garnisonerne. Centralhospitalet er i Oldenburg. Brigadens hovedkvarter ligger i Jever.

The map shows the part of Germany which was occupied by the Danish forces. In AURICH, there was JEVER and OLDENBURG, there was one infantry battalion, respectively. In OLDENBURG also an armored squadron. There was artillery in WILHELMSHAFEN, and in HEIDMÜHLE there was a supply facility. There were engineers in most of the above places. The main hospital was in Oldenburg and the Brigade headquarters was in Jever.

The original idea was to use a division of about 10,000 troops, but in the planning stage, it was realized that the figure had to be reduced. The Danish armed forces needed to provide troops for Bornholm (a condition set by the Soviet Union who had just left the island), for border control and guards for the refugee camps. In the end a brigade of about 4,000 troops was sent on a contract for two years.

meant that Denmark bought expensive coal in exchange for cheap farming products. That created a large balance of trade deficit. The agreement indirectly allowed Denmark to repay a bit for the arms help during the war.

At the time, Denmark had a serious refugee problem: 300,000 German refugees. They cost the Danish government administration 95 million kroner annually, which was 6.5% of the total government expenses. Beside these expenses, there were 5,000 soldiers in use to guard the refugee camps.

Another problem was South Slesvig. There were demands that there should be held another plebiscite. A Danish military mission could influence the heated atmosphere.

The Danish government wanted the Danish soldiers positioned south of the line Lübeck — Hamburg. The British Rhein army, who would be responsible for the Danish soldiers, could not accept this. The British wanted more than just the Danish troops, in case of riots in Hamburg. In the end, the British offered the following area: Wilhelmshafen, Oldenburg and Emden, where barracks could be provided for the Danes in Wilhelmshafen, Jever, Aurich and Varel. The Danish government accepted this.

BRIGS

On the 22nd of April 1947, (two days after the death of King Christian X) the foreign ministers from Denmark and Great Britain (Gustav Rasmussen and A.W.G. Randal) signed an agreement about a Danish military contribution in the occupation of Germany on the 4th of June, King Frederik IX signed the law that provided the legal basis for the

Brigade's participation in the occupation of Germany.

One of the paragraphs read: *"The production of special means of payment for use by the occupation force within Danish military establishments in the occupied area."*

PRINTING.

In 1947 The National Bank in Denmark got a special assignment. On the 10th of February 1947, there was a meeting where the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank of Denmark were represented.

At this meeting, it was decided that the bank note printing facility should print a special series of notes for the Ministry of War. It should be used as means of payment by the Brigade, that was to be sent to Germany.

The special notes could only be used within the Danish occupation zone, and the Ministry of War outlined conditions for use, which should prevent misuse. It was decided that Danish currency could not be brought to the occupation zone, and Brigs could not be brought to Denmark.

The National Bank agreed to produce 5 kroner, 1 krone, 25 øre and 5 øre notes. The Ministry of War also wanted denominations of 10 kroner, 2 kroner and 10 øre. An estimate was made regarding the need in a two year period:

60,000	pieces	of	10	kroner	notes
150,000	"	"	5	"	"
100,000	"	"	2	"	"
400,000	"	"	1	krone	"
250,000	"	"	25	øre	"
400,000	"	"	10	"	"
250,000	"	"	5	"	"

Ultimately, production became:

80,000	pieces	of	10	kroner	=
				800.000	Kr.
250,000	"	"	5	"	=
				1.250.000	Kr.
410,000	"	"	1	krone	=
				410.000	Kr.
284,000	"	"	25	øre	=
				71.000	Kr.
416,000	"	"	10	"	=
				41.600	Kr.
284,000	"	"	5	"	=
				14.200	Kr.

a total of 2.658.800 Kr.

Note sizes:

10 kroner and 5 kroner	70 x 111 mm
1 krone and 25 øre	55 x 88 mm
10 øre and 5 øre	44 x 70 mm

As a first allotment the Brigade was given 612,000 kroner. The rest of 1,974,800 kroner stayed with the Ministry of War for later use.

The 612,000 kroner was divided in denominations as follows:

21,000	pieces	of	10	kroner	notes
54,000	"	"	5	"	"
108,000	"	"	1	krone	"
54,000	"	"	25	øre	"
78,000	"	"	10	"	"
54,000	"	"	5	"	"

In the amount was included 2x20,000 kroner for the exchange booths at the Danish/German border crossing points in Kruså and Padborg.

The notes were designed by Royal Surveyor Thomas Havning (1891-1976) in cooperation with F. Hendriksens reproduction factory. The printing blocks were made by the lithographic company Egmont H. Petersen. All six denominations were made in letterpress printing — the four lower denominations with two prints on the face and one print on the back. The two high denomi-



Printing of the notes was decided before the death of Christian X, and as he still was quite popular in 1947, it was decided to retain his monogram on the face and back. The 5 and 10 kroner notes feature microprinting saying "DANMARK 1947"

connection with the BRIGS-notes, were part of a large group of historical material, which, in 1987 was handed over from the National Bank of Denmark to the Royal Coin and Medal Department at the National Museum of Denmark.

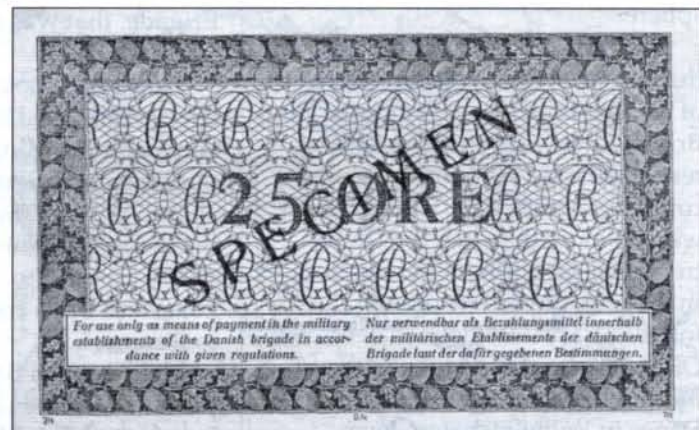
*see Niels Nielsen: "Notes used by Danes during World War II," page 53 in *Møntsamlere*.

nation had two prints on each side. The back of the 10 and 5 kroner denominations has microprinting: "DANMARK 1947" repeated as a pattern.

The Brigade notes, called BRIGS, were printed in 65 reams = 32,500 sheets. The paper, used to print the BRIGS was originally intended for the never issued green 2 krone note 1939-40.*

Printing blocks and the saved correspondence and accounts in

BRIGS-SPECIMEN notes were sent to the forces of the other occupation countries and to their central banks.



SPECIMEN-NOTES.

The following amounts were printed:

90	pieces	of	10	kroner	notes.
90	"	"	5	"	"
80	"	"	1	"	"
80	"	"	25	øre	"
80	"	"	10	"	"
80	"	"	5	"	"

THE JEVER BARRACKS

The Cardigan Barracks or Fliegerhorst Jever were the English and German name for the largest and best barracks that the Danes took over. It was an establishment in very nice forest surroundings about 5 km South of Jever. The reason for the high standard of the barracks was that Hermann Göring personally was attached to the barracks, which, during the war, was an education place for ground forces as well as a base for the fighter planes, which secured the submarine installations in Wilhelmshafen.

On the 6th of May 1945 the barracks were occupied by Polish troops, and, the following day British air troops arrived. They stayed till the 19th of August 1945, when Canadian troops arrived. Later on, British troops from the 11th hussarregiment took position and they stayed until the Danes took over on the 9th of June 1947.

PRIVATE 433

The story from private 433 Orle Wullum from Ikast (City in Western Jutland), was written down in 1997. He was with the first group of Danish soldiers, which were sent to Germany They were stationed in Jever:

"This year it is 50 years ago that I was with the first team of The Danish Brigade in Germany. In November I was drafted to be at the barracks of the engineers at Ryvang in Copenhagen. There we had a Lieutenant Chok — ordinary Chok, he always said. As a true Copenhagen he loved anything from Jutland. He came

to my room and asked: 33, how is life, in true local Jutland dialect. He made sure that I was chosen for the Danish Brigade in Germany, and so that I could join the first team.

We drove in escort with 43 trucks from the barracks in Værløse to Jever in Germany. I was driver (in reserve) on one of the trucks. As I only had a drivers licence for a small car, I was lucky to drive with a former Falck employee (Danish rescue company), so I didn't have to drive the truck. All I needed to do was keep him awake.

In Germany we were received with mixed feelings. Some waived to us, other showed their fist or spit after us. When we arrived in Hamburg it was one big ruin. People came crawling out from the ruins, and in many places crosses were painted on the ruin walls and underneath the names of those who died during allied airstrikes.

When we made stops, Germans came to us to beg. Strange to see kids missing an arm or a leg. I remember I gave a boy my ration of chocolate cookies. He hid it inside his coat. He was afraid that the other kids would steal it from him. An old man got my tobacco ration and he cried of joy that he again could get his pipe filled. We spent the night in a British establishment, but it was so dirty that we preferred to sleep in the trucks — as our officer said "so



When we crossed the Danish/German border, King Frederik and General Allerup, the chief of command for The Danish Brigade stopped and greeted us.

much for their fancy parade uniforms, when their barracks look like this."

The trip from the British barracks became tough. The night before we had stayed in Søgaardlejren (in Denmark) and when we left that camp, we brought dinner with us — labskovs — which we ate in Hamburg. That resulted in severe diarrhea, because the food container had not been thor-



Pile of rubble in Hamburg with a memorial plaque over those killed from that house.

oughly cleaned. As long as we stayed in the military area, things were tolerable. But we had to continue. First through bombed Hamburg, where we had an escort of British MP soldiers.

It became a strange trip through Hamburg. Here and there a truck pulled over. The driver or a passenger went out and sat on the ground with his pants around his heels. Then quickly back to the truck and got on. Most disgusting, it was for the soldiers who were sitting in the back of the trucks. They had to relieve themselves while the truck drove, with their bare butt over the tailboard.

In Jever we replaced the British occupation troops and there was a solemn ceremony where Union Jack was lowered and Dannebrog (the Danish flag) was hoisted. The barracks in Jever were good and well equipped. Something that made a big impression on us was that, when we had eaten, German children stood outside with their foodbuckets to get the remnants with them home. All trash bins were also checked before the contents was disposed of. I don't smoke, but I could of course buy my tobacco ration.

With the Germans, I could exchange my cigarettes. I have two nice watercolor pictures with scenes from Jever, which cost me one packet of cigarettes each. We could buy many things for our cigarettes. When there was a travelling fun fair in town we drove the bumper cars and they got one cigarette for each ride. Many exchanged for Nazi-military memorabilia.

We participated in a big military manoeuvre together with the British, Norwegians and Americans. I sat at the telephone exchange, when a dispatch rider came to me. He started speaking English to me, which I didn't understand, then German, which I didn't understand either, then he said: "Then you must understand

German civilian personnel was paid by the German state. They could take scrap with them home, but there was control at the gate.

Jutlandish!!" The dispatch rider's name was Marius and he came from Ikast (hometown of 433), where he was educated as a hardware dealer.

The German girls liked to participate in our dance evenings. There were some that walked up to 10 km to be able to come. Besides dancing they received food and cigarettes. There was no possibility for fraternization with the girls, as they were not allowed to leave the dance room. It was made so smart that we had to be at our barracks immediately after the dancing session ended. And we had no possibility to get through the gate, which was well guarded.

The daily jog-trot was like back home in the Ryvang barracks. I am an educated carpenter, and worked in the base workshop. For instance, we made the furniture for our church. We had German workmen helping us. We came in contact with many types and personalities. Some of them had been self-employed in East Prussia. When the Red Army came, they had to flee. All they carried, they had in their hands. The machines, which were old fire hoses, were in bad shape. Before we could start them, we had to wet the belts, so they became more tight.

We had our own brigade money which we could use in the



Private 433 Orle Wullum from Ikast, on active service with The Danish Brigade in Germany from the 9th of June 1947.

canteens. All together a lot was done for us, regarding off duty time.

It was a good time and a great experience to be with the first team of Danish Brigade soldiers in Germany.

We had the right to one week of



leave to go to Denmark, during the half year we were in Germany. There I almost got in trouble. When I was home in Ikast on leave, I was interviewed by a journalist from Midtjyllands Avis (Silkeborg newspaper, red.). I came to tell him that "those military girls brigadelotter — civilian employed personnel), that were with the Brigade, were only for the officers. They did not look to the side where we privates were."

That (statement) became a big thing in the press. When I returned to the Brigade, I was called to my superior officer, and was told to retract my statement to the paper. But, through our spokesperson, who was an educated lawyer, we succeeded to dawdle the case. There was only two weeks till I was to be discharged, and after that the military could do nothing to me. The reason why our spokesperson thought I should not retract the statement was, that all thought it was true.

(Part II) OCCUPATION NOTES

Like the other occupation forces in Germany (British, French, American and Soviet), The Danish Brigade had a special currency.

The soldiers, that were sent to Germany, could exchange Danish Money for BRIGS, but the highest amount of BRIGS allowed over the border was 10 kroner.

The soldiers of the Brigade were better paid than the soldiers back in Denmark, because they had an

"active service" supplement to their salary. Furthermore the necessities, they could buy for the BRIGS, were very cheap.

PRIVATE'S SALARY

While in Germany, a soldier of the Brigade were paid as follows: 1.75 kroner per day + 1 krone per day in "active service" supplement also known as the "Germany supplement" + 40 øre per day in underwear supplement. (The 40 øre per day was given, if the soldier washed his own underwear. If he preferred to use the Brigade laundry, the amount was reduced with 10 øre, so the total salary for the soldier was 3.05 kroner per day.)

Of the 3.15 / 3.05 kroner per day, the Brigadesoldier could withdraw 2.50 kroner per day or 75 kroner per month (the first team could only withdraw 60 kroner per month). The salary was paid monthly at the end of the month. The "Germany supplement" was sent to Denmark as mandatory savings for the individual Brigade soldier. This is the reason why no denominations higher than 10 kroner were needed.

Besides the salary of 3.15 kroner per day, the individual soldier had discharge money of 25 øre per day, which was paid the day the soldier returned home. (With a deduction for any missing equipment.)

FOLK OG VÆRN (Organisation of free-time

organizing.)

Similar to the British military establishments in Germany, clubs and canteens for the privates were started in the Danish barracks. The business of running them and the handling of practical and cultural tasks, was handed over to the organisation Folk og Værn (FOVA). The jobs in FOVA, were done by female civilian employed personnel, known as Brigadelotter or Brigadesser (pronounced Bri-ga-des-ser), who had no military education. Also, the jobs in the kitchen were done by civilian employed personnel. Besides these groups, there were quite a bit of Germans employed.

FOVA had a difficult start. The employees lacked experience, control with goods was inefficient, the phone service was in chaos; you "forgot" to give your name and number when you rang home, which resulted in a loss of 18,000 kroner the first year, on the telephone service alone. The many problems gave rise to nickname FOVA: "Fup og Vrøvl," which can be translated to "Hype and nonsense."

THE LEVEL OF PRICES IN THE PRIVATE'S CANTEENS AND CLUBS:

One sausage with potato salad	0.70 krone
One open sandwich (rye bread)	1.25 kroner
Ham with boiled peas	1.50 kroner



Allied military currency for Germany. These occupation notes were used by the Soviets, French, and Americans.



Coupon for the day of use was detached, when the coffee was served. They could not be saved for later use.

Mixed dish with eggs and hash	1.25 kroner
White bread with cheese	0.20 krone
White bread with marmelade	0.20 krone
Coffee or tea	0.15 krone
Danish pastry	0.20 krone
Normal beer	0.35 krone
Low alcohol beer	0.30 krone
Soft drinks	0.30 krone

EVENING COFFEE

The Brigade's privates were allowed a coffee ration card with 30 or 31 coupons. With one coupon they could get a free cup of coffee with Danish pastry. Besides that, as much coffee and Danish pastry you wanted, could be bought. The Danish pastry was baked at the Brigade's own bakery, "The Fine Bread Bakery."

SALE OF MINOR NECESSITIES.

The canteens had a shop where you could buy toilet articles, and other useful items. In Jever there was a branch office of "Magasin du Nord" (Danish department store that still (2004) exists), with a more varied selection of goods. Besides that, all goods that Magasin Du Nord had in stock in Denmark could be sent on order to the Brigade.

HAIRDRESSER AND BARBER SHOP

On the premises, there was hairdressers with German staff. In Aurich you could get a free haircut, but in Jever the price was 50 øre. It was not allowed to pay the German hairdresser directly. A (hair)cut-coupon had to be bought in the FOVA accounts office.



Coupon for one shave in Jever.

CHOCOLATE AND TOBACCO

On the chocolate and tobacco ration card, there were four chocolate coupons, though chocolate was not always available. 1947-48 the chocolate ration per soldier was 125 grams of pure chocolate per month. This was a higher ration than the soldiers in Denmark were given.

The monthly tobacco ration was 220 Danish cigarettes and 50 grams of Shag tobacco, and some cigars or cigarillos. In addition to this, each soldier could get his home ration of Danish cigarettes sent to him. When the war ended, the Danish cigarette factories were again able to get Virginia tobacco. They substituted the war cigarettes which used Danish tobacco. Brands like "Kent," "Bridge" and "Broadway" were introduced and in 1946 it was possible to buy "Kings" and "Queens."

Tobacco was not taxed, so they were very cheap — 2.5 øre per cigarette; in Denmark the price was 11 øre.

There quickly arose some dissatisfaction because it only was possible to buy Danish cigarettes at the Brigade in Germany. But the Danish state did not have the possibility to



But it was Danish cigarettes, and they were not praised.

release foreign currency (dollars and pound sterling), to be able to buy, for instance, the popular American cigarettes.

"GOOD NEWS"

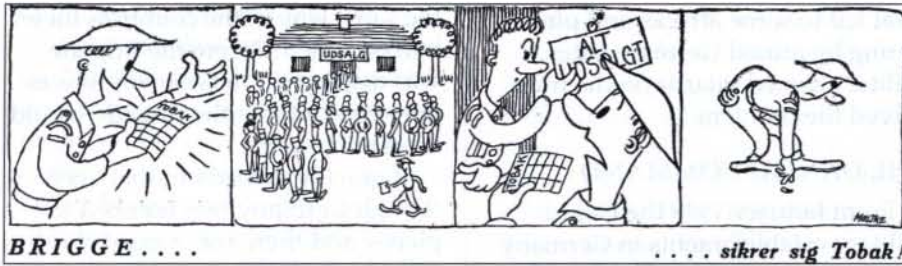
Wednesday the 27th of August 1947, the Danish Brigade's internal newspaper "Brigade Kurieren" could bring the happy message: "ONE MILLION FOREIGN CIGARETTES TO THE BRIGADE."

The Customs department in Copenhagen could, according to "Brigade Kurieren," provide a large lot of foreign cigarettes, English, American, South American and others, for the Brigade. The deal was about one million cigarettes, which have been gathered partly through confiscation of black market goods and partly through raids against smugglers. The good cigarettes come here as soon as they are labeled with special revenue labels"

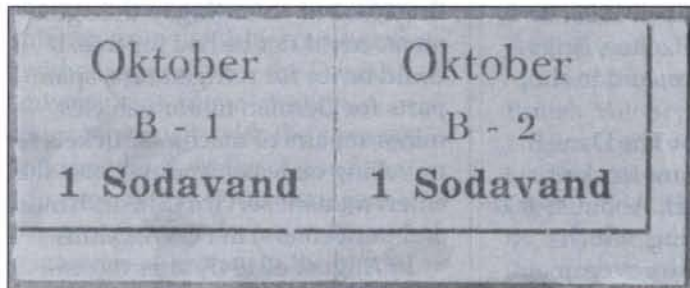
In the years after the war, there was several attempts to smuggle large amounts of especially American cigarettes to Denmark. This smuggling primarily took place through the big port cities. It often went wrong for the smugglers, so the confiscations were large enough to provide the Brigade with the popular cigarettes.

The 30th of October 1947, "Brigade Kurieren" could announce: "WE ALL SMOKE BLACK MARKET CIGARETTES" "Lucky Strike, Camel, Chesterfield, Phillip Morris, Players... most were probably surprised when they saw all the good brands on the shelves of the shop. Oddly enough it is black market goods, you are buying. All the good foreign cigarettes originate from raids against smugglers and confiscation of black market stock. The customs department has provided about one million cigarettes for the Brigade, and all must admit that this is an excellent idea. We hope that many black market people will be caught the next half year."

There was a non-fraternization



"BRIGGE" (nickname for Brigade soldier) gets his tobacco.



Soft drink coupon.

order to the Germans. But when the Brigade soldiers got access to the American cigarettes, there became a possibility for black market deals with the Germans, and at that time in Germany, cigarettes were equal to hard currency.

The Danes were situated very close to Wilhelmshafen, which was the most important submarine base during World War II. The submarine crews had a special Navy watch, which became a very popular exchange object for the Danish Brigade soldiers.

One of the soldiers in Jever wanted to have such a Navy watch, and made an agreement with a black market trader. The exchange price was one carton of cigarettes. But the soldier had problems to let go of so many cigarettes. So he filled five packets with sawdust and put them in the bottom of the carton. The exchange was to take place at an isolated place along the fence, which surrounded the barracks. At the same time the smart soldier had made a deal with the guards who patrolled at the fence, that they should turn up at just that time and place. The plan succeeded. While the exchange took place, the guards turned up, and the black market

trader quickly disappeared with the "cigarettes" and the soldier with the Navy watch.

But as my source (private 433) tells, the black market trader became furious, when he discovered the cheating. The result — the smart soldier could not walk outside the military premises for a long time and the other Brigade soldiers were thoroughly checked, when they "exchanged" with the Germans. The first Brigade soldiers did not

have any other possibilities other than cigarettes, when they traded with the Germans. This was true until the currency reform on the 20th of June 1948, when it became possible for the Brigade soldiers to withdraw German marks. They could then withdraw 12 DM per month — the rate was 1.50 krone per DM.

BEER AND SOFT DRINKS.

The beer ration card which was used by privates, contained 16 beer coupons equalling 16 beers per month. Each week four beer coupons became valid, and they all had to be used within the week they were valid. The beer ration was personal, it could not be transferred to others, and loose beer coupons were invalid. So it was not possible to save up to be gloriously drunk.

In the clubs and canteens, it was possible to buy soft drinks, root beer and light beer, depending on the prevalent supply situation.

FILMS ETC.

The Danish Brigade had two cinema movies sent per week, which were shown to or three times in each cinema. The ticket prices were 50 or 75 øre. Besides that, there was lectures and Danish theatres and



It was crowded on the dance floor. None of the girls were allowed to sit idle.

revues came by. The ticket price was 1 or 1.50 krone. The entrance fee could not cover the costs, and the payment was symbolic, but experience showed that free shows were evaluated from quite a different perspective.

Concerts with German bands were arranged, and shows and musicals were shown, which were very popular. From the 17th of March 1948 the Brigade personnel could attend the theatres in Oldenburg, but the soldiers had to sit in special rows. They had to buy the tickets at FOVA and pay with BRIGS.

Besides that, FOVA provided bands for the clubs, and they had on a long term basis engaged seven German five-men bands, and three piano entertainers.

"THE BRIGSHOUSE" IN JEVER

The club was open six days a week from 14.00 to 17.00 and from 19.00 to 22.00. Tuesdays and Saturdays, there was dancing with German girls. The number of German girls at these nights was about 50 to 70. The number of soldiers in the clubs varied, but at the dance nights with the German girls, there was 500-600 soldiers. On the dance evenings coffee and Danish pastry and white bread with butter could be bought — and that's why the girls came.

LOGISTICS.

In Kolding (in Jutland) a major supply facility was established for supplies to The Danish Brigade. Each night a refrigerated van left Kolding with fresh dairy products to the Brigade. It arrived before 09.00. Twice a week the refrigerated van provided fresh fish. Twice a week a train departed from the supply facility in Kolding to the depot in Germany (Heidmühle).

The critical place for the train was the ramp to the bridge over the Kieler Canal near Rendsborg. The power of the steam engine was limited, so the train moved slowly.

That led to some attacks and plundering by armed German gangs. Military armed guards on the train solved the problem.

THE DANISH COMMAND

From January 1949 the Danish military establishments in Germany were concentrated in "The Danish Command" in Itzehoe, where they stayed til the command was dissolved on the 1st of April 1958. In the whole period in Itzehoe, Brigs were used in the clubs, and to shop for small necessities.

After the closing of The Danish Command, the remnant stock of BRIGS were destroyed. About 46,000 kroner was outstanding, which became a profit for the government administration to cover production costs.

Some notes were worn out, others were lost, but many — especially the lower denominations were brought home as souvenirs. If you compare the number of soldiers, that were stationed in Germany in the period of 1947-1958 with the amount of outstanding notes, it is less than 1 krone per soldier.

PS

In Niels Nielsen's book: "Sedler brugt af danskere under 2. verdenskrig" there are pictures of different coupons, used by The Danish Brigade.

OTHER MEANS OF PAYMENT AT THE BRIGADE.

GERMAN REICHSMARK.

In the agreement between the British and the Danish government about sending a Danish military force to Germany, it was decided that Germany should provide barracks, workforce, transport, fuel, gas, electricity, water etc, — free — for the Brigade.

The same rules applied for the other occupation forces in Germany, for as it always is: An occupation power is getting paid by letting the occupant pay the expenses for the occupation. Germany had done it

the same way in the countries they had occupied. Before the Brigade was dispatched to Germany, it was not expected that the Brigade would need reichsmark.

It quickly turned out that even though Germany was bombed to pieces, and there was a great shortage of goods, it was possible to obtain many things which were necessary for normal life in the Brigade, but according to the agreement, could not be had for free. It could be ice for refrigerators, spare parts for German motor vehicles, minor repairs of machines, tickets for travelling on leave, and not least the entertainment service (Music, bands, and performers) in FOVA's clubs.

In August of 1947, after recommendation from the Ministry of War, The Brigade was allotted 50,000 reichsmark for strictly necessary expenses, denominated in reichsmark.

The Brigade had wished that the allotment was not conditioned with such an absolute clause as the Brigade, with increasing knowledge about Germany, found more and more military expenses, that could be covered by the otherwise worthless reichsmarks that the Germans had left in Denmark, and which now were stored in the basement vaults of the National Bank.

On the 20th of June 1948, reichsmarks, rentemarks and allied military marks were declared void. At this time the Brigade had spent about 350,000 reichsmark.

BANK NOTES

After the currency reform of June 20th, 1948, the situation became very difficult for the Brigade. The Ministry of War could not provide the Brigade with the new currency "Deutsche mark" (DM) and no Germans would trade without receiving cash in the new currency. Furthermore, FOVA had not cancelled in time the deals with the entertainment bands and different performers, who before the currency reform — because of the low value

of the reichsmark and that the money was taken from the vaults of the National Bank — were hired for very large salaries. These bands etc. were, according to the law, entitled to receive the same amount in DM as before in reichsmark, if no new contract was made in connection with the currency reform. So on the 21st of June 1948, the Brigade started out with a debt of 20,000 DM. The Brigade later managed to get the money from the British authorities without expense for the Danish government administration. Simultaneously with the currency reform, the shortage of goods disappeared as with a strike of magic, and therefore also the use of cigarettes as money in the black market trade!!

Besides the pure military need for DM, there arose a need among the personnel for DM to buy personal goods. The Brigade therefore started negotiations with Finance Division C.C.G. who provided the necessary amounts, so it became possible to exchange BRIGS to DM.

After recommendations from the Ministry of War, it was decided that the exchange could take place for corporals and privates, with 12 DM per month, and for officers and civilians for 30-50 DM per month. The only condition the British had for this exchange was that it must be done at the official rate, — then 1.50 krone = 1 DM.

BAFSV

For use during military travel outside the Brigade area and for

training visits to British camps and considering the communications between Danish, Norwegian, and British officers in the British occupation zone, the Brigade got an allotment of the special means of payment, the BAFSV. (British Armed Forces Special Voucher.)

From the beginning it was only higher ranking officers that could exchange to BAFSV, which created some problems, especially for the civilian staff.

The problem was solved when British Military personnel spent large amounts of BAFSV in the Danish clubs, which then could be used by the Brigade personnel. By The Ministry of War's letter dated 6th of September 1947, the Brigade was authorized to set conditions for sale of money for tourism, in BAFSV, for the Brigade's Danish personnel and their relatives, for use during their stay in British Leave Centres for instance on the island of Nordenay.

(Part III.)

This part of the article is written by Major Poul Holm, who served 5 1/2 years at The Danish Command in Itzehoe. This was submitted to the author by P. Gug Kjeldsen, Nakskov, Denmark.

THE SUPPLY OF NOTES.

The Danish BRIGS were printed

on rather poor quality paper, and they were not always treated as well as the quality required. Thus their active life was short. Dirty, torn and otherwise mistreated notes were withdrawn and replaced with new notes constantly. New BRIGS, ordered at the staff's accounting office, were used for payment at shops, mess halls, clubs, etc. These places were accountable for the money, and surplus notes were handed over to the command staff. There the notes were sorted at regular intervals, and those of the poorest quality were cancelled by two holes perforated in each note. The notes were packed with 500 notes in each bundle, and two or three times a year, these bundles were sent to the Ministry of Defense (new name for the Ministry of War.)

New notes were provided at the Ministry of Defense, and were sent to the command from the supply facility in Kolding.

As a matter of curiosity, it can be mentioned that, when the supplies of 10 kroner notes were exhausted in 1955, a request to the Ministry of Defense about a reprint was refused; also a request for a higher denomination (Poul Holm suggested a 50 kroner note, red.) was refused. The government needed to save money! From then on, the 5 kroner note was the highest denomination, which did



It was almost exclusively BAFSV notes that were used by the Danish soldiers.



Lieutenant Poul Holm (standing) and corporal Ole Bjørn Hansen cancels BRIGS. There are 8,000 kroner on the table.

not ease the work in the accounting offices in the remaining three years.

BAFSV were ordered at the British authorities, and were picked up by the accounting officer once a month at the Staff Paymaster in one of the barracks in Hamburg. Without drama and without escort!

The supplying of Deutsche Mark (DM) for exchange was a totally different matter. The monthly ration was allotted by the British authorities, to be picked up at Landeszentralbank für Schleswig-Holstein in Itzehoe. In the first years, the money was transported in a military vehicle with an armed driver, by the accounting officer and a corporal who were both armed.

The arrangement of the banking room, and the way customers were served in the Landeszentralbank, had avoided any changes in the last 50 years, and it's no exaggeration, that nothing similar was found in the Kingdom of Denmark. The main door was opened only after previous agreement; the staff was working behind strong iron bars from floor to ceiling; the teller was protected by a strong iron grid, which opened with great noise and closed again immediately after a customer had been served. The requested DM was brought up from the basement with more security measures imposed, although the bank was advised in advance. 20 minutes was not unusual for serving one customer. The German thoroughness and security measures were striking, but it wasn't a private enterprise either!

BLACK DEUTSCHE MARKS (DM)

At the Command's staff, there was also a supply of so called "black

DM." This money was, of course a part of the over-all account, but had nothing to do with the DM exchange. Income in German currency (by selling different forms of garbage, and confiscated currency), in connection with criminal cases, (for instance black market trade), was part of this special supply — maybe the reason for the odious sounding name! In the beginning of the 1950's, the Command found it convenient to compete with the German businessmen in town, who sold enormous amounts of watches, cameras and electric shavers (one bladed) to the Danish civilian and military personnel. To a limited extent and with great secrecy, watches were bought at huge discounts, intended for sale in base shops at competitive prices. Over time, the selections were expanded, and even though the German businessmen protested, the sales increased tremendously, and with that, the profit for the Command, which ended in the box of "black DM." The profit was not for the Danish State, but was used "to benefit the servicemen." Later investigations have revealed that every soldier in service in the mid 1950's, (on average) brought two watches, two electric shavers, and one camera back to Denmark.

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Niels Nielsen: Sedler brugt af danskere under 2. verdenskrig.

Sieg's seddelkatalog 2001
Private photos. Private 433, Orle Wullum.

Information from chief of production Flemming Gernsøe, Papermoney printing, National Bank of Denmark.

Indendanturbladet July and October 2002.

This article first appeared in the Danish numismatic magazine "Møntsamlere" in three parts in volume 19 1/2002 and 2/2002 and volume 20 1/2003.

It is translated into English for the I.B.N.S. Journal by I.B.N.S. #5766 Flemming Lyngbeck Hansen with permission of and co-operation with the author. The first pages of the original article are shown at the right.



BRIGS

af Preben Eriksen
Eneste militær sedler, der er trykt i Danmark.

De blev brugt af:



Den Danske Brigade 1947-1949



Det Danske Kommando i Tyskland 1949-1958

Baggrund og anvendelse af BRIGS

Danmark kom med i de allieredes netværk rettet mod den tyske besættelse i Danmark. Den danske regering blev oprettet i London, og modstandsbekæmpelsen indgik i de sidste krigsår. Christen Møller og i London - ganske vist officielt - ledte om, at Danmark ved krigens afslutning var rede til at påtage sig allerede opgaver. Lige efter krigen var det ikke muligt for Danmark at sende en besættelsesstyrke til Tyskland, da vi jo næsten ingen hær og våben havde - kun de ca. 5000 mand i Den Danske Brigade (Danforce), der var kommet hjem fra Sverige den 5. maj 1945.

Selv om vi var sluppet raskt fra krigen, var økonomien et problem. Danmark havde skiftet handelspartner fra Tyskland til England. Med England havde

man indgået en handelsaftale, hvor vi købte dyre kul og solgte billige landbrugsprodukter, hvorved der fremkom et stort handelsunderskud. Baggrunden for handelsaftalen var indirekte, at vi på den måde kom til at betale lidt tilbage på våbenhjælpen under krigen. På den tid havde vi et virkeligt flygtningeproblem - 300.000 tyske flygtninge. De kostede den danske stat 95 millioner kroner om året, hvilket svarede til 6,5% af statens udgifter, dertil kom at der til bevogtning af flygtningelejrene var bundet 5.000 soldater.

Et andet problem var Sydslesvig. Der var krav fra flere sider, om at der igen skulle afholdes en folketælling i Sydslesvig. En dansk militærforing kunne måske påvirke den optædte stemning.

Den danske regering ønskede, at placeringen af de danske soldater blev syd for linien Lübeck - Hamborg. Det kunne den britiske Rhinarmé, som danskerne skulle underlægges ikke gå med til. Motivet var, at man ikke ønskede at have udelukkende danske tropper til rådighed, såfremt de skulle sættes ind mod urn i Hamborg. Resultatet blev, at man fra britisk side tilbød området: Wilhelmshafen - Oldenburg - Emden, hvor man kunne stille kaserner til rådighed i Wilhelmshafen, Jever, Aurich og Varel - hvilket accepteredes af den danske regering. Det var oprindeligt hensigten at afgive

Announcement

Prominent world bank note dealer Milt Blackburn of Vancouver has retired from the bank note business as of January 2004. His inventory has been sold to Olmstead Currency.

"After thirty years I decided it was time to spend more time with my wife and pursue new interests and to travel. The part I will miss is dealing with so many customers who have really become friends over the years. I am pleased to be able to refer my customers to Olmstead Currency as they share my philosophy of doing business, conservative grading, good service and real integrity. I have known Don Olmstead for many years and am also now well acquainted with his partner, Kari McCormick. Kari will be handling most of the world notes," said Milt.

Blackburn has been a pillar of the international collecting community, known throughout the world. Customers from many parts of the world have already offered their congratulations to both parties. "From Europe through North America and places like Singapore we have received many great letters, faxes and emails from customers that dealt with Milt and some were common to both of us. It is great to hear such positive response. This is really the perfect transition," said Don Olmstead.

Olmstead Currency has been operating since 1967 and has postal addresses on both sides of the US/ Canadian border that make shipping and receiving very fast. "It is a great advantage and makes for very quick service. We are now operational on the web at olmsteadcurrency.com so we are confident we can accommodate Milt's customers smoothly and easily," noted McCormick.



Don Olmstead

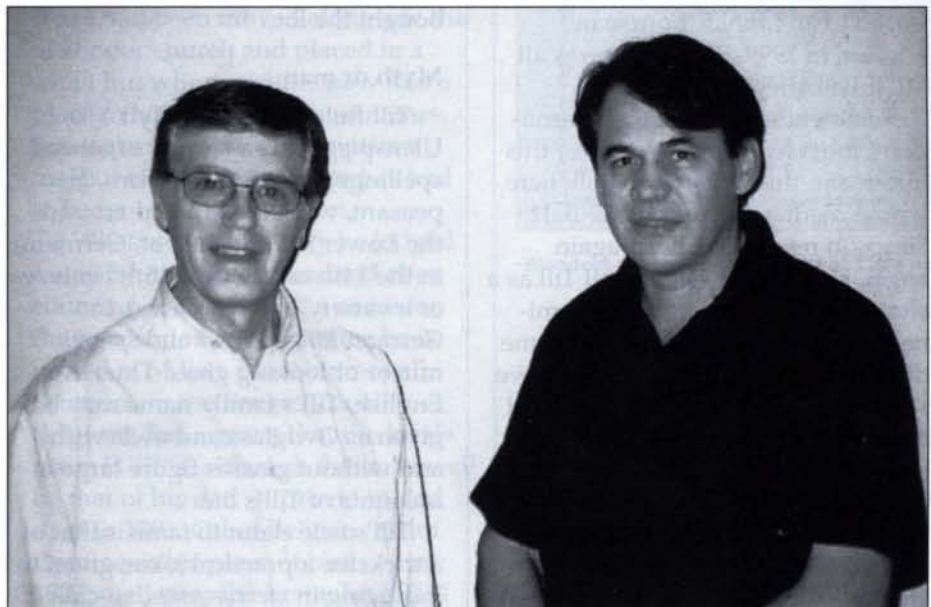
The total mailing lists of Blackburn and Olmstead have now been combined into one address database. Milt stated that he was preparing a major annual list for January when the deal came to fruition. "I had assembled quite a lot of fresh, new material and that will appear on the January list from Olmstead Currency. It will be a help to many customers that Kari & Don

have email and a web site which I did not, so that will assist in even better service," he said.

Olmstead Currency partner Kari McCormick who handles the world notes, is very excited about the deal: "We are simply thrilled to be able to make this deal with Milt. No dealer enjoys greater respect than Milt. His decision to sell to Olmstead Currency and his endorsement & recommendation to his customers is a real compliment. I just spent several days with Milt in Vancouver picking up his inventory and going over his systems."

"We are organizing to be certain that we honor and continue the Milt Blackburn tradition of offering conservative grading and rare, quality bank notes," said McCormick.

Olmstead Currency can be reached at Box 135, Calais, ME, 04619 USA; at Box 487, St. Stephen, NB E3L 3A6 Canada; tel. 506-466-5288; FAX: 506-466-5726; Email: worldofnotes@nb.aibn.com and on the web at [www.olms\(ead\)currency.com](http://www.olms(ead)currency.com).



Milt Blackburn and Kari McCormick

How Till Eulenspiegel Did Take a Kiwi for a Greenhorn

by Dr K.A. Rodgers, I.B.N.S. #LM-76

Introduction

It is truly amazing what assorted bank note dealers have managed to foist upon an innocent Kiwi collector-abroad. You might think that after fifty years on this planet I might have learned a thing or two. Sure, I usually succeed in resisting the charms of many – but not all – dinkum Aussies that cross my path, but a couple of years back one of their benighted brethren from the Mother Country saw me coming. She lined me up in her sights and had me done like a dog's dinner before I even felt the pain in my wallet. And it is not as if I even collect notgeld!

Sure, I find the quaint folksy themes and the bright colors of many notgeld most charming. But the subject is a bit like the Grand Canyon, too vast, too immeasurable, to be comprehended by this mere mortal in a single lifetime. Yet the first symptoms of a growing weakness of mind, as of purse, can be traced to an I.B.N.S. bourse in London in 1999. Even so, it was all Till Eulenspiegel's fault.

Somewhere in a distant incarnation I must have stumbled over this miscreant, this degenerate folk hero whose medieval antics make Bart Simpson resemble a born-again angel. However, I can't recall Till as a character who ever figured prominently in my cluttered life, yet some distant ancestral memory must have stirred in my jet-lagged synapsi as I wandered that fateful, London bourse floor, looking for something... anything ... to justify my having flown 18,331 km. And then I spotted 'em ... flaunting their charms — an almost complete set of



Woodcut frontispiece of William Copeland's unexpurgated version of *Till's merye jest*. c. 1528.
Till doing a con job on a local potentate.

notgeld from Kneitlingen tracing the birth, life and death of the ultimate ne'er-do-well. I hesitated. The dealer cooed gently in my ear. I stumbled. I bought the lot.

Myth or man

Till Eulenspiegel, or Tyll Ulenspiegel (or a variety of other spellings) was/is a folk hero, a peasant, who lived in and around the Lower Saxony area of, Germany, in the 14th century (or 16th century or a variety of other dates). In German *Eulen* is owl and *spiegel*, mirror or looking glass. Thus in English, Till's family name may be given as Owlglass and owls with and without glasses figure large in accounts of Till's life.

Till's sole claim to fame is that of a trickster, a practical joker, given to indulging in *merye jestes*, so-called

adventures, played out at the expense of his fellow citizens — even his long-suffering mother. His father, wisely, died young.

If that was all there was to it, it is hard to understand Till's enormous staying power. His fame has survived 650 years. He continues to figure widely in the folklore of Belgium, Germany, France and Poland. Books relating his many and varied *merye jestes* have been published century upon century and have been translated into over 70 languages. The French coined the word *espigle* from his German name, to describe mischief making.

Rembrandt collected Eulenspiegel ephemera. Breughel depicted one of his *merye jestes* in a painting. Richard Strauss enshrined his memory in a tone poem published in 1894. There is at least one ballet, two movies and several plays commemorating his life. A dozen German restaurants and hotels use his name. A score of web sites are devoted are to him.

Till has his own magazine and radio station. You can buy a Till Eulenspiegel teddy bear. The year 2000 was declared an International Eulenspiegel Year, although by who seems a little unclear, and a major festival was held at Schppenstedt to honor Till's 700th birthday and the 650th anniversary of his death. And in the 1920s three German communities and one state bank claimed him as their own, to celebrate their notgeld.

Many societies have their folk anti-hero who teases and tests the patience of society's elders, pricks pomposities, and sends-up the conceited. The Pueblo have their Kokopelli. Today we see Bart



Till's epitaph as reproduced in MacKenzie's *Master Tyll Owlglass*.

Simpson bestriding a world caricatured years earlier by Bugs Bunny and Daffy Duck. But one thing is for sure, Till Eulenspiegel was no Robin Hood. To some he represents the archetypal people's hero, a carefree vagabond whose merry jestes were directed at the middle-class *nouveau riche* — the self-important merchants, landlords and burgomasters of medieval market towns. In a 1969 article in *World Coins*, Dr M. Robert Talisman's declared, "Till's activities" ... to be.... "a revolt of the countryman against a sophisticated prejudice."

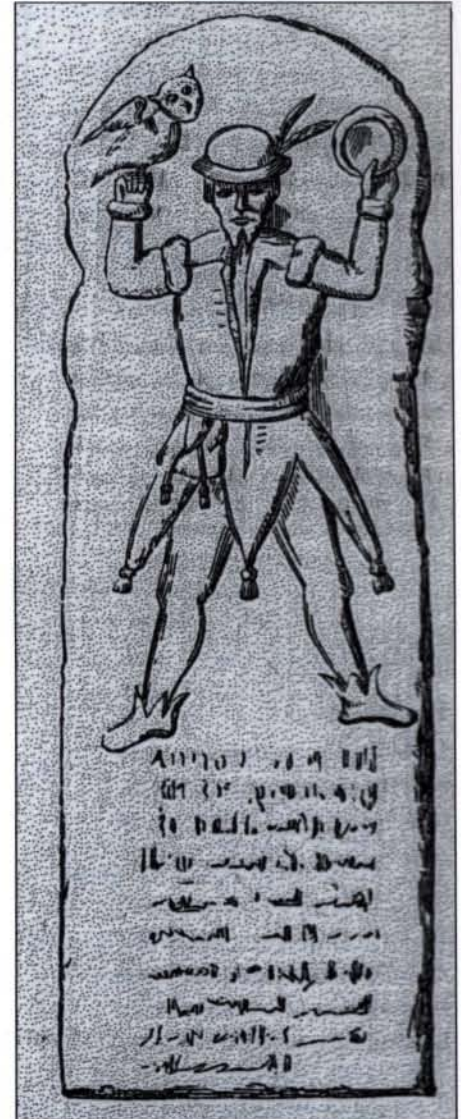
Yet, just as one man's freedom fighter is another man's terrorist, to

others Till Eulenspiegel was no more than a con, a petty, mindless thug, a particularly nasty and vindictive cretin, with a penchant for malicious, brutal and offensive practical jokes. Youse pays yer money and youse takes yer choice.

But one thing is not in doubt, a Till Eulenspiegel died in Germany in the mid-fourteenth century. In a graveyard at M llen there is a tombstone dated 1350. The stone is carved with an effigy of man, clad in jester's clothes, and carrying an owl in his right hand and a mirror in his left. However, even here, there is a catch — or two. Apart from the spoilsports who claim this as the grave of Tilodictus Ulenspiegel, an unrelated fourteenth century knight, the tombstone is a bit like great-grandpaw's axe — the one that has had three new heads and a dozen new handles.

A publication of 1674 speaks of the plot having to be fenced off to protect it from vandals. This proved insufficient and by 1710 the tombstone had been moved alongside the next door church and placed in a small hut where visitors now had a place to happily carve their names. Subsequent historic descriptions make it clear that the stone has had to be renewed many times.

Whatever claims may be lodged today by different towns and even countries to exploit Till's name for the tourist dollar, most agree he is buried at M llen. Most but not all. Damme, on the Bruges Canal in Belgium, has a grave that the locals claim is Till's, although this may well be that of his dad — provided dad died in 1301. Other Belgians claim Damme as his place of birth — in 1527, well after the first tales of Till



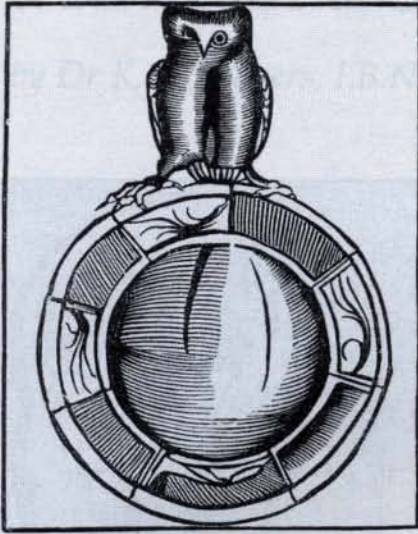
Woodcut purporting to be that of Till's now destroyed headstone.

were published in German.

And speaking of births, depending on which learned, non-Belgian, authority you wish to believe, Till Eulenspiegel's dad was Claus (short for Nicolaus) Eulenspiegel and his mom Anna. The names are Saxon and the year of birth is 1300, give or

EPITAPHIUM.

This stone dare none to overthrow,
For Owlglass upright stands below.



ANNO MCCCCL.

Frontispiece of MacKenzie's heavily embellished – and censored – *Master Tyll Owlglass* showing its late Victorian antecedents when compared with the 16th century edition.

take a decade or two.

The stories

Also, depending on who you wish to believe, accounts of Till's life first appeared in 1486 or maybe it was 1500. A popular candidate for penning the first narrative of Till Eulenspiegel's *merrye jestes* is one Dr Thomas Murner, a Franciscan monk. Among other claims to fame, Murner wrote a book that attacked Luther and defended King Henry VIII's own *Defense of the Seven Sacraments*. In due course, Murner was rewarded with £100 by good King Hal. The pay off in Germany was a knife in the back. Till would have approved the irony.

As typifies all later versions, Murner presents a general account of Till from birth, through numerous adventures and travels in and around Saxony, to his becoming a monk late in life, and finally his death and burial. Some tales are long, some short. Each is a complete

chapter. Each recounts some *merrye jester*. The humor is very basic. There is nothing subtle. Earthy, ribald and usually senseless, the *merrye jestes* are the stuff of schoolboy humor — very young schoolboys — admixed with antiestablishment, anticlerical and antisemitic content. Most of the tales would be right over the heads of 90% of today's kids. Any social context the tales may once have had has been lost.

It wasn't long before free translations of Till surfaced in England. In 1528 William Copeland produced an unexpurgated edition now known as the *Black Letter Howleglass*. The gross vulgarity of some of the tales led to this particular work being:

- (a) widely read and plagiarized, and
- (b) placed on the restricted shelves in Victorian libraries.

Most 19th and 20th century versions are heavily sanitized. Even so, many of the tales of Till's doings are not for those of delicate disposition or with a soft spot for small furry animals. By any civilized 21st century standard of measurement Till was not a nice person, not one a nice gel could take home to mother.

Nonetheless, the crude humor appealed to the emerging literate English middle class of the 16th and 17th century and Mr. Howleglass became well known in England. Ben Johnson makes several crude but explicit references to Howleglass in his plays that would have been readily understood by his public.

Chapter titles in the sanitized version are not particularly amusing nor informative. For example:

- How Tyll Owlglass was born, and in one day three times christened
- How Owlglass did deceive a baker at Strasfurt, and got bread for his mother
- How Owlglass did eat the roasted chicken from off the spit
- How that Owlglass did at Brunswick hire him a baker, and did there bake owls and monkeys
- How Owlglass visited the Pope

How Owlglass sold a live cat

How that Owlglass painted the forebears of the Landgrave of Hessen, and told them that if they were ignobly born they might not behold his painting

How that in his latter days Owlglass became a pious monk, and what became thereof

Not exactly the gripping stuff of prime time television, but it has survived for 650 years. One can but wonder if episodes of *MacGyver* or *The Simpsons* will be commemorated in the notgeld of the 27th or 28th century. Regrettably, some of the more eyebrow-raising and explicit titles in Copeland's original English translation are inappropriate for a family magazine, but any reader, with a fertile imagination or a Library of Congress reading card can easily fill in the gaps.

Till's life may, of course, be a composite, a collection of stories made up from the doings of several individuals. After 650 years, a lot of myth surrounds his tales and like all good yarns they have been embellished and grown in the telling, taking on a life of their own. Nowadays, it is hard to separate fact from fiction. To accomplish the 119 tales, with which he is credited in Kenneth MacKenzie's 1890 genteel translation, he would have had to have been a very busy boy indeed. But then again, MacKenzie admits he made some tales up, including that of Till's canonization! By comparison, the *Black Letter* version records only 48 *merrye jestes*.

The Kneitlingen notgeld

The Eulenspiegel notgeld illustrated were issued by the commune of Kneitlingen. There are at least two series that between them summarize Till's life and provide one or two high points — if that is the appropriate term — along with an ample sufficiency of owls and glasses.

The series starts with Till's birth and christening. On the way home his inebriated godparents fall into a ditch along with their godchild.

After he is duly washed, it is concluded that he has thereby been christened three times in one day.

The lad grows up and plays many *merrie jestes* upon his elders. Pushing a straw up their noses while they nap is a favorite.

By his early teens he has learned to walk a tightrope. He persuades the local worthies he can do it carrying 200 pairs of shoes which they duly supply. He succeeds but at the conclusion of his performance he tosses all their footwear in a single heap which leads to much pushing, shoving, hair-pulling and general fisticuffs as each individual tries to reclaim their own shoes. Till heaps scorn upon the townsfolk from his rope, until forced to beat a hasty retreat to his mother's home when the locals turn on him.

In Brunswick he takes up an apprenticeship with a baker. In a fit of childish spite, one evening, he bakes all of next day's dough in owl- and monkey-shapes. The angry baker throws him out but not before extracting the full value of the ingredients from Till's meager purse. Thereupon Till sells the owls and monkeys at considerable profit and absconds with the money.

Then we have the forerunner of the *Emperor's New Clothes*. In this case it is a non-existent painting done by Till at a cost of 400 marks for the Landgrave, the local ruler of the town of Marburg. Till tells the Landgrave, his family and their servants that if they are of ignoble birth as defined by the laws of the Church i.e. they are illegitimate, they will be unable to see his painting. None can but all keep their mouths shut.

By this time Till learns he has to keep one step in front of the local law. In fleeing one hanging he successfully moons the good citizens, in best Bart Simpson fashion, before decamping for Leipzig. Here he sells the local furriers a live cat which he has sewn into a hare's skin. The furriers use the hare to bait their dogs and are then filled with amaze-

ment when their hare runs up the nearest tree.

In due course Till repents and he becomes a monk. However, he finds himself unable to resist on more *merrye jسته*. He removes the steps from the stairwell of the priory and causes the elderly and unworldly abbot to fall down and injure himself, along with other members of the order.

He dies soon after. An old German chronicle, dated 1486, records how the Black Death ravaged Braunschweig and comments: "thereof dies Ulenspeygel at M llen, among the Gheyseler brothers." At his burial two of the ropes suspending his coffin break and it falls into the grave end on. Thus is Till Eulenspiegel buried standing up. The 1519 edition records this event by way of an epitaph:

*This stone dare none to overthrow,
For Owl-glass upright stands below.*

It is all fairly hard stuff to relate to in these early days of the 21st century but no doubt it was the subject of much thigh slapping hilarity in candle-lit cottages before our sophisticated palates became jaded by too many reruns of *The Lucy Show*.

The Eulenspiegel collection

For the paper money collector, the Till series offers a colorful and intriguing challenge, particularly for anyone seeking a fillip for a jaded palate. I have readily purchased Till notgeld at fairs in both Sydney and London and spotted material in dealers' collections at the St. Louis bourse. They are comparatively cheap and come in high grades although some items of the series are less readily come by and will test a collector's hunting skills.

In his *World Coins* article, Dr M. Robert Talisman lists 22 paper notgeld related to Till's life. They were issued by the Brunswick State Bank and three communes: Kneitlingen (Till's alleged birth-

place, unless he was Belgian), M llen (where most believe he died and was buried), and Osterwieck (where he lived at one time). Some issues was possibly produced after the redemption date to satisfy an early collector demand. There may well be others out there.

Braunschweig Staatsbank

Four denominations are known from this bank, all issue-dated for 1 May 1921 and good until 1 May 1923. The entire set was designed by Gunter Clausen, a Till Eulenspiegel fan. Two different imprints are known.

10 pf: green face with white horse running left (Brunswick coat of arms);

back shows Till with mirror and owl. Imprint: Appelhaus, Braunschweig

25 pf: yellow face with white horse running left (Brunswick coat of arms);

back has Till as baker. Imprint: Appelhaus, Braunschweig

50 pf: gray face with white horse running left (Brunswick coat of arms);

back has Till as lover. Imprint: Vieweg, Braunschweig

75 pf: red face with white horse running left (Brunswick coat of arms);

back has Till as doctor. Imprint: Vieweg, Braunschweig

Moelln

One 25 pf, three distinct 50 pf, and one 100 pf note are known. At least three were printed by Borchers Brothers Inc [Gebruder Borchers G.M.B.H.] of Lubeck. Two lack any imprint.

25 pf: face — view of city; back — Till looking into mirror held by his mother-in-law. Inscription translates as, *Till Eulenspiegel lived in Moelln, in which city he has been buried for 650 years.* Imprint: Gebruder Borchers G.M.B.H.



Kneitlingen series—50 pf: common face of monkey, owl and mirror; blue, brown



Kneitlingen series—50 pf: back (series 1a) baby Till with proud parents; blue, brown, purple

50 pf: *face* — town seal; *back* — Till with owl and mirror. Inscription translates as: *Till Eulenspiegel lived in Moelln, in which city he has been buried for 650 years.* No imprint or designer

50 pf: *face* — view of city; *back* — Till with owl and mirror. Inscription translates as: *Till Eulenspiegel lived in Moelln, in which city he has been buried for 650 years.* No imprint or designer.

50 pf: *face* — crypt with stone marking Till's grave and dated 1350; *back* — Till looking into mirror held by his mother-in-law. Imprint: Gebruder Borchers G.M.B.H.

100 pf: *face* — town seal; *back* — Till looking into mirror held by his mother-in-law, a poem describing the vignette is accompanied by a jingle extolling the virtues of a little imagination. Imprint: Gebruder Borchers G.M.B.H.

Osterwieck

The sole Till notgeld known from this community appears to be part of a set commemorating the buildings around Osterwieck, rather than being concerned primarily with Till, himself. The notgeld was part of a regular issue, dated 1 January 1921 and good until 31 December 1921.

50 pf: *face* with house; *back* — an

image of Till and an inscribed ribbon that translates as: *Eulenspiegel House, Schulzenstrasse 8 n' ... Old Wooden Buildings of Osterwieck Harz.* An inscription concerning Till appears in the centre. Imprint: A.W. Zickfeldt, Osterwieck. Engraver: H. Rabel.

Kneitlingen

The Kneitlingen series is the most comprehensive and the most readily available. They are those used to illustrate the present article. All are dated 1 July 1921 and were good until 1 November 1921. However, none appear to have been issued



Kneitlingen series—50 pf: back (series 2a) baby Till and godmother in water-filled ditch; brown, green, red



Kneitlingen series—back (series 1b) Till outside gate; blue, brown, green, red



Kneitlingen series—75 pf: back (series 1c) Till on rope with shoes; blue, brown, green, red



Kneitlingen series—75 pf: back (series 1d) Till the painter conning the aristocracy; blue, grey, magenta, red

until 1922 i.e. after the date of redemption and Dr. Talisman suggests that they were supplied largely to satisfy a collectors' market or used as advertising. More information on this point from readers would be appreciated.

Three denominations exist with four distinct types known for each value: 50 pf, 75 pf and 1 mark. All were printed by H.G. Rathgens of Lubeck and, as with the Braunschweig Staatsbank issues, were designed by Gunther Clausen. At least two types of paper were used in the production and issues made be found with and without the printer's imprint. This provides

at least 48 known varieties — enough to provide the sharp-eyed variety collector with happy hunting around bourses for many a moon.

A full catalogue is not known and additional information is sought:

50 pf: *common face* of monkey, owl and mirror; blue, brown

back (series 1a) baby Till with proud parents; blue, brown, purple

back (series 1b) Till outside gate; blue, brown, green, red

back (series 2a) baby Till and godmother in water-filled ditch; brown, green, red

back (series 2b) young Till ticking nose of sleeping elder; blue, brown, purple, red

75 pf: *common face*: owls perched on ribbon; blue, brown

back (series 1c) Till on rope with shoes; blue, brown, green, red

back (series 1d) Till the painter conning the aristocracy; blue, grey, magenta, red

back (series 2c) Till in cart full of earth; brown, green, red,

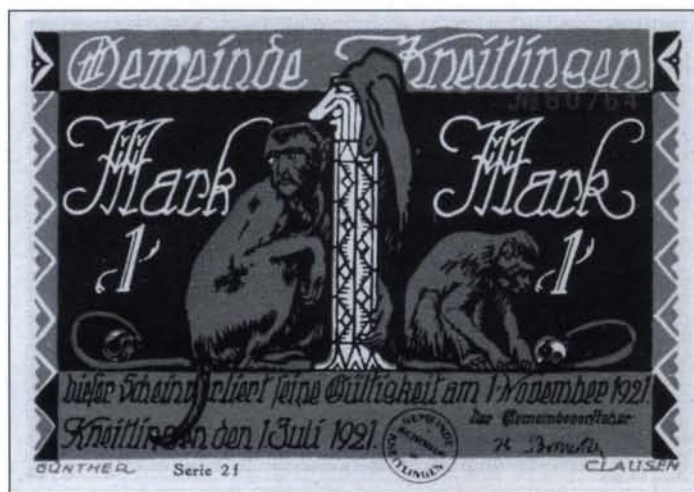
back (series 2d) Till with cat sewn in rabbit-skin up apple tree; green, purple, red



Kneitlingen series—1 mark: Till the monk causing downfall of brothers; grey, purple, red.



Kneitlingen series—mark: back (series 2e) Till mounted on donkey baring buttocks to townspeople; green, grey, red



Kneitlingen series—mark: common face: monkeys with stylized, clown-headed 1



Kneitlingen series—back: (series 1f) Till baking owl and monkey loaves; brown, grey, red

1 mark: common face: monkeys with stylized, clown-headed 1

back (series 1e) Till the monk causing downfall of brothers; grey, purple, red,

back (series 1f) Till baking owl and monkey loaves; brown, grey, red

back (series 2e) Till mounted on donkey baring buttocks to townspeople; green, grey, red

back (series 2f) Till's burial — upright; green, grey, red

Good hunting and good collecting!

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Kneitlingen series—back: (series 2f). Till's upright burial; green, grey, red.

The Meaning of World Currencies

by Orner Yalcinkaya, I.B.N.S. #6706

Name of Currency	Country	Meaning
Austral	Argentina	Latin: "Australis" — coming from the South, Southern, "Auster" — the South wind
Balboa	Panama	Vasco Nunez de Balboa — Spanish explorer who discovered the Pacific Ocean (1475-1519)
Bolivar	Venezuela	Simon Bolivar — Venezuelan statesman who revolted against Spanish rule, founded Bolivia in 1825 (1783-1830)
Cent, Centavo, Centime	Many countries	Latin: "centum" — a hundred, used in the meaning of "a hundredth"
Colon	El Salvador, Costa Rica	Cristobal Colon is the Spanish name of Christopher Columbus, explorer who discovered America (1451-1506)
Cordoba	Nicaragua	Francisco Fernandez Cordoba — Spanish explorer who discovered Yucatan (1475-1526)
Cruzado	Brazil	from the Portuguese verb "Cruzar: to Cross" — "Crusader"
Cruzeiro	Brazil	from Portuguese word: "Cruz" — Cross
Dalasi	Gambia	A Gambian native name
Denar	Macedonia	derived from "Dinar"
Dinar	Many countries	Latin: "Denarius" — Silver Money
Dirham	Morocco, UAE	the origin is from Old Greek word "Drakhme" which came to Latin as "Drachma" meaning "a handful"
Dobra	St. Thomas and Principe	Portuguese: Fold, folding
Dollar	USA and many other countries	from 16th century German: "Thaler" a short form of Joahimsthaler, coin made from metal mined in Joahimsthal, a town now in Czech Republic
Drachma	Greece	Old Greek: "Drakhme" — "a handful"
Dram	Armenia	the origin is from Old Greek word "Drakhme" which came to Latin as "Drachma" meaning "a handful"
Escudo	Portugal, Cape Verde	Portuguese: Shield displaying coat of arms; from Latin: Scutum
Forint	Hungary	from Italian word "Fiorino" — Florin
Franc	France and other French speaking countries	14th century French word derived from Latin phrase: Rex Francorum — King of the Franks, inscribed on 14th century francs.
Gourde	Haiti	A tropical American evergreen that produces large round gourds, also means "heavy" in French
Guarani	Paraguay	Indigenous people living in Paraguay and Bolivia
Gulden	Holland, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles	Dutch: Golden
Hryvna	Ukraine	A medieval Russian monetary unit (coin) equivalent to 10 kopeks
Inti	Peru	a regional word from Quechua, Peru
Koruna	Czech Rep., Slovakia	Czech: Crown, head from Latin "Corona"
Krone	Scandinavian currencies	Latin: "Corona" — Crown
Kroon	Estonia	Latin: "Corona" — Crown

Kuna	Croatia	Croatian : a small furred animal
Kwacha	Malawi, Zambia	from a native word in Zambia
Lempira	Honduras	Lempira is an Indian Chief who opposed the Spanish
Leu	Romania, Moldova	Romanian: "Lion"
Lev	Bulgaria	Bulgarian: "Lion"
Lira	Italy, Turkey, Malta, San Marino	Latin: "Libra" — "Scales" or "Pound"
Manat	Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan	derived from the Russian word for coins "Manyeta" (spells as "moneta")
Mark	Germany	Old English: "Marc" is a unit of weight of precious metals perhaps from the marks on metal bars.
Markkaa	Finland	Most probably its etymology is the same as "Mark"
Mongo	Mongolia (coins)	Mongolian: "Möngö" — Silver
Naira	Nigeria	Altered from the word "Nigeria"
Pataca	Macau	Portuguese: "Paw"
Peseta	Spain	diminutive of Peso
Peso	Many Spanish speaking countries	Spanish: "Weight"
Pound Sterling	England and many other countries	Old English: "Pund" from Latin word: "Pondus" — Weight; Sterling is driven from old English word "Steorra" — Star, referring to a small star on early Norman pennies
Quetzal	Guatemala	Spanish: a bird; zool: Pharomachrus mocinno
Rand	South Africa	In Dutch, Rand is a kind of "Security Deposit"
Real	Brazil	Portuguese: 1) Royal, 2)Actual, 3)Real
Renminbi Yuan	P.R. of China	In Chinese "Renminbi" is the "People's currency"; "Yuan" is literally "Round Object"
Rial	Iran, Oman	Persian version of the Arabic word "Riyal" which is derived from the Spanish word "Real"
Riyal	Many Arabic speaking countries	derived from the from Spanish word "Real"
Ruble	Russia, Belarus	Russian: rubl "Silver Bar" from the verb "Rubit" — "to cut up"
Rupee	India, Pakistan, Nepal and others	from Sanskrit word "Rupya" — Silver
Rufiyaa	Maldives	derived from "Rupee"
Shekel	Israel	16th century Hebrew: any coin or money
Shilling	UK (old), Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania etc	from the Old English and Old High German verb "Scilling" — "to Divide"
Sol	Peru	Latin: "Solidus" — copper or silver coin
Som	Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz: Pure (gold)
Somoni	Tajikistan	named in the honour of Ismoil Somoni — the founder of the first Samanid (Tajik) State
Sucre	Equador	Antonio Jose de Sucre — South American liberator who revolted against Spain, first president of Bolivia (1795-1830)
Sum	Uzbekistan	pronounced as Som — Uzbek: Pure (gold)
Tenge	Kazakhstan	Kazakh (and also other Turkic languages): Balance, scales
Tolar	Slovenia	Most probably derived from the German word "Thaler" as the "Dollar".
Yen	Japan	from Chinese word "Yuan" — a round object
Zloty	Poland	Polish: Golden

Portraits and Engraving—Part II

by Farid Salem, I.B.N.S. #6656

Psychology of the bank note

Everybody's trust in a piece of paper with printer's ink upon it.

You know how it is if you happen to come across a forgotten pile of printed matter. If, in looking through some miscellany of old bills, aged newspapers, obsolete admission cards, yellowed business advertisements and expired lottery tickets, you suddenly stumble upon a bank note you stop with a jerk. Why, that's funny! A bank note! A sweet and lovely, live and veritable bank note. Why is that lying about here? Among all that printed matter? We don't give one-second's thought that the bank note itself is also "printed material." It doesn't come under the heading at all. Above all it is money, a value in itself. Or rather: it is the value, in downright tangible and immediately useful form.

From hand opening up, into hand gently closing, like a caress. No promises and no writing but set notes between the fingers. The counting of bank notes into an outstretched hand: Combatant! In French the present participle of the verb is simply synonymous with cash, and among the inseparable gestures accompanying the word is a mild and mute, but infinitely eloquent, patting of the hand in the chest region, where the heart and the wallet are generally situated.

How does one ever understand this magic? After all the bank note is merely printed matter! The handful of tenners that would buy a new television set have cost no more than a few cents in the making, at the most. Some leaves of paper plus a thimbleful of printer's ink.

If we go to the museum and look at a collection of old bank notes the

spell is suddenly gone, the magic has evaporated, and we look upon them merely as fine old samples of printed items from yesteryear. We may, with mild interest, appreciate their aesthetic beauty, their historical quaintness, their ugliness or their simple charm. But the notes we carry with us, in our wallets are something quite different: they are money — things of consequences— serious affairs— housing and clothes — the daily bread. They represent the down payment for a car or a house. To refer to them as "printed matter" is in bad taste. They are valid bank notes. They are MONEY.

Our trust in them must come from our firm conviction in everybody else's trust in them as well. We have no doubt whatsoever they will be accepted readily and unreservedly by everybody, notwithstanding the fact that they are really nothing but pieces of paper upon which the national bank has written a couple of text lines and some figures. And this is no less than a psychological miracle. This trust is very nearly the most precious and fundamental thing we have in the daily life of a functioning, well-ordered society. Without this public trust bank notes would be impossibility.

Still, let us look at them. Without awe and philosophy — as simple and handy items of daily use — as instruments or tools. In reality they consist of a few grams of paper and still fewer grams of printer's ink.

The bank note as printed matter

It's Paper

We can feel the paper is a good one, better than most other sorts. It crackles and the sound has a ring to it. It is made of the best of the

materials, mostly pure rag. It need not necessarily be thick. Even in countries where bank note paper is thin, as used to be in France for instance, it is strong, it has character and feels valid between the fingers, and if we hold it against the light we shall frequently find intricate watermarks that are embedded "inside" the paper. At times we also find a security thread, of metal or other material, also entirely embedded in the paper.

In the past, some countries have bank notes with colored fibers mixed into the paper mass and others have introduced invisible fibers that fluoresce strongly under ultra violet rays. Frequently the watermark is a localized one that shows up within a definite area of the note, or it may run freely through it, or spread all over it like the pattern of a wallpaper.

The watermarks of bank notes are usually more sophisticated than merely some lettering as in some piece of stationery. Often they are pictures; little works of art with many shades inside the white or colored paper, made by experts whose achievements are extremely difficult to imitate if real likeness to the genuine thing is wanted.

In the Far East, where the craft of papermaking has more than a millennium of tradition behind it, watermarks of incomparable beauty are still being made. But elsewhere a fine tradition has also been developed over the centuries. This is for instance true about the old white 5 pounds note that during World War II was subjected to Heinrich Himmler's sinister doings in his concentration camps. SS machine guns guarded the trebly barbed-wired Barracks 19 of Sachsenhausen

that he let his sub-leaders, Alfred Naujocks and Bernhard Kruger, fill with a medley of captured experts and experienced criminals in his notorious attempt at a giant counterfeit scheme, the so-called "Operation Bernhard," designed to undermine the economy of Great Britain by flooding the country with counterfeit notes. Even these professionals working under merciless compulsion and with their lives at stake, did not quite succeed. After the end of the war heavy boxes with tons of unused and discarded counterfeits were dumped into the deepest alpine lakes and rivers of southern Germany. And relatively few counterfeit notes that were actually passed in Great Britain were detected in the inspection rooms of the Bank of England.

The various shades that form the pictures, the lettering or the patterns of watermarks are due to "inherent" differences in paper thickness. Where the paper is thin, the picture is light and where it grows thicker, it becomes darker. Counterfeiters often try to imitate this by printing the picture upon the paper in which, opaque ink resembling the paper colors. But the likeness is always poor. They may occasionally succeed in deceiving the casual glance, but generally it only takes a second look to arouse doubt.

Its print

The previously mentioned 5 pounds note from the Bank of England had a delicate, almost frail but exquisitely well engraved main print, that was designed to let the paper appear as predominantly as possible, because nearly all of its counterfeit precautions or security measures were placed in the paper and the distinctive character of its watermark. But the U. S. dollar up to the 90s for instance had no watermarks at all. They were printed upon high-quality, very durable and quite special paper that had, in addition, gotten a medley of

quite distinctive red and indigo blue textile fibers dispersed into its pulp during manufacture, but as far as security measures are concerned the accent had above all been placed in the print, in the sense that the engraving of the original plates and the quality of their reproduction in print is by far the most important feature of their security.

The same applied to a very marked degree to the Soviet rubles and the Chinese notes whose original plates are among the most beautiful and finely executed in the world. Both of these countries had mainly placed their security against counterfeiting in the extraordinary quality of the original plates for the print.

But many other countries, Japan for instance, combined these points of view. The Japanese have admirably well made bank notes, designed and engraved by excellent specialists, but at the same time they are printed upon paper with superb watermarks that are entirely worthy of the ancient Far Eastern traditions of papermaking.

In Europe these two viewpoints: security in paper or security in print are usually applied, with varying degrees of dominance. France for instance had elegant watermarks embodied in her bank notes at times almost cigarette paper-thin material plus a characteristic multicolored print. But Hungary, that did not seem to stress watermark — and paper — effects particularly had her original engraved with a highly select and very masterly executed performance of the engraving and etching techniques that over generations have developed within the realm of international security graphics. In contrast those specific traits of engraving and etching are almost non-existent in French notes.

Safeguards Against Counterfeits

The contents of a bank note and its security

Preparations for a new bank note

commence by establishing its technical specification. And upon this you start visualizing its artistic possibilities. From the first tentative scratches and glaring voids of virginal paper in front of you and subsequently during each single stage of its development towards a final and definite design so as to make the note become a worthy representative of your country, its culture and its sense of quality. But the prime concern, above all other considerations, also pervading all aesthetic intentions, should be to make its imitation as difficult as possible.

This can be aimed for in several ways: Essential parts of the bank note should be the result of costly, complicated and inaccessible technical equipment, operated by advanced specialists whose skills are utterly rare, and known to only very few in practical life outside the confines of security printing works. The various components of the bank note, its ground patterns and its decorative elements of more prominent patterns, its lettering, pictures, etc. may be excited so that their qualities are evident and their visual effect characteristic in a way that differs significantly from those of other printed matter. And these qualities should be easily recognizable by the public so imitations will look wrong straight away, even at a casual glance. Such items upon bank notes may be conceived so that they look simple and are easily perceptible, and yet very complicated by their precision and detail, having a character of their own in the finer and bolder structures of their protective under print and in color combinations that would turn unwanted attempts at their reproduction into an extremely intricate task. Apart from this you may of course let the numbering (with specially designed figures that are unobtainable in common trade) and signatures merge into secret systems of codes, that would also have to be broken if a larger criminal approach

were to be embarked upon. The inks with which to print them each have their individual recipe with built-in traps that are of course also well-guarded secrets.

The formal contents do not suffice

The editorial contents of the bank note are principally the requirements of law: the name of the issuing authority, the value of the note (in figures and in lettering), a reference to date and number of the bill, specifying the relevant paragraphs, that forms its lawful background, the authorized facsimile signatures of responsible officials, the individual numbering of the print series and the single note, and in some cases a quotation from the penal codes paragraphs on forgery and counterfeiting.

There have been notes in existence that do not contain very much more than those bare necessities. After World War I when the German inflation was soaring at its wildest and reaching insane heights there was so little time to prepare new issues, and the bank notes went down to such negligible rates of exchange that actually pieces of ordinary white paper bearing the imprint of a pair of common letterpress textiles (that could have been printed anywhere with the same, or sufficiently similar appearances) were sent into circulation with a fanfare legend that read "Zehn Milliarden Mark," ten billion! Which would just about cover the price for a couple of buns for breakfast that is provided you hurried down to the bakers and bought them before the next exchange rate for dollars arrived. We have seen this happen again, although with higher quality bank notes, in war torn Bosnia, Croatia and Yugoslavia.

Thus, it does not suffice that the bank notes are "valid" and that they are solemnly declared to be legal tender. It is by no means the content of the note, neither the promises, phrased with official gravity, nor the

impressive numbers and flourished signatures of pompously titled officials that give circulating bank notes that particular character without which they are reduced to just nonentities of printed matters or historical mementos and collector's pieces. The important quality of a bank note is the common faith in it. The citizen must have implicit confidence in it and rest assured that the bank notes he/she handles is genuine and valuable.

Not only what the bank note tells but also how it tells it

So of course what really matters about the prints upon bank notes is not how they read but how they are made. The convincing authority of their high quality level, the plainly evident difficulties in making them look precisely like this are much more important features than the mere legend they spell out.

The main print of good bank notes is always engraved. And the actual printing of it should in all-important parts be direct plate print.

The peculiarity of the engraved security prints as opposed to "common printing"

A close scrutiny through a magnifying glass will show you that the genuine, engraved bank note print has its ink piled literally "on top" of the paper, with sufficient height for the ink to be clearly felt to the fingertips when touching the dark and dense parts of deeper engraving.

This is due to the fact that all the little lines and dots, to the naked eye, more or less merge together to form the picture are printed from engraved recesses (grooves and carefully shaped holes below plate level) and not-like in your newspaper or the pages of a book- from acts or otherwise raised little elevations above plate level. This implies that the ink of the bank note is deposited upon the paper surface in a different way. The newspaper or the book print involves a flattening and at times a little squeezing of the ink,

the bank note print is definitely (and in parts visibly) on top of the paper, in little piles, partially microscopic in height and partially pretty bold.

When the printer inked his plate all over he wipes the surface clean again and gives it an after polish so that the ink remains only in the engraved recesses. And only this remaining ink is used for printing. He presses his paper against the plate with sufficient pressure to make the ink leave the grooves and adhere to the paper rather than to the plate when the paper is finally lifted away again. And as the broadest and deepest grooves of course contain more ink than the flatter and narrower ones, it follows that he obtains differences in thickness of the layer of ink upon his paper. Such differences of ink will never occur in any ordinary printed matter of everyday life. In books, newspaper and magazines the ink is merely rolled across the raised points of a printing block and the layer will consequently have the same thickness all over whilst the picture is formed solely by the variegated sizes and shapes. Or the ink may be rolled across the entirely flat (one-level) surface of some lithographic plate, where largely the same thing takes place with a still more pronounced uniformity in layer thickness.

The Bank Note Original

The security of rare professions

Printing from engraved original plates is well suited for bank note use for the simple reason that the process of print engraving is so rare. Outside in the private printing trade it is by now in the twenty-first century almost non-existent, and in most countries the artists and craftsmen, as well as the machines and further associated plant equipment are today by and large exclusively found inside the confining walls of security printing works.

The original plates are made by a number of people who beyond their

innate talent have acquired most of their training and vocational education in these extremely specialized fields entirely within such walls.

The original plates are sometimes made of steel. And different specialists do the different items of the note design, each will not be able to do the next fellow's job. Certain parts are engraved free hand, others are engraved under the microscope following precise and very exact drawings, others again are created by means of highly complicated and very expensive machinery that is, likewise, accessible only inside the walls and is guarded by codes and/or adjusted by master plates that are also well guarded inside the walls.

Free hand engraving

Among the various items of a new bank note the one that draws immediate public attention is undoubtedly the picture. This picture is, at any rate as far as the face of the note is concerned, nearly always a portrait, in some countries engraved on copper and on others on steel. The bank note picture is engraved on steel plates of unusual softness, slowly and patiently. If you scrutinize such bank note engravings through the magnifying glass you will see they are made up of numerous little lines and dots, some of them plainly and some of them barely visible without the aid of the glass, each single one of them formed by the ink than has been "lifted out" of the minute grooves

and cavities the engraver has incised into the steel surface. His graver, or burin, has been urged down, slowly and carefully in each and every one of them several times in order to give the isolated, individual dot or line its proper shape, size and depth so that the multitude of them eventually form the printed image that we see on the paper. In between doing the actual engravings down the steel the engraver must occasionally stop and burnish or polish away the small scraps of surplus material he is constantly raising, otherwise the ink would stick not only to the furrow but also cling to the burr and make it impossible to obtain those clean-wiped, uniform prints that are essential because the bank notes of one country and one denomination should preferably be absolutely like one another down to the last detail.

So the finest aspect of security — or bank note engraving is its close relation to *la taille douce*. In the engraving the lines and dots forming the picture are the engraver's personal touch, his individual style. The shapes and depths of these variegated lines and dots, engraved in the steel, constitute so to speak his personal, slow and elaborate "hand-writing" in the material. The engraver puts down his own, individual system of lines and dots, thus giving his interpretation of the portrait personality or the landscape, the animals or the face, its anatomy, the kind of light falling upon it and all the intricate and evasive subtle-

ties of the tricky portrait likeness. The hair, the clothes may be treated with great variations in the curvatures, the straightness, the boldness, the fineness, the spreading, the destiny, the shallowness, the depth, the smoothness, the grain: The effects of tactility, textures and illumination, whether soft or sharp, here is an entire language in its own right, of rendering images of material shape, of atmosphere and mood.

And in general it is of paramount importance for the pictorial effect, and for the spectator's perception that these structures should not become too dense and too fine to view.

So the portrait has become one of the most important features of free hand engraving. Of course there are lots of bank notes without portraits. But the quite specific virtues of portrait engraving for security purposes were already commonly recognized at an early stage. Very small deviations from the original line and dot structure count immensely to the forger's detriment. Such tiny changes play a far more decisive role in the portrait likeness and in the facial expression than similar changes in the lines and dots would do to the likeness between say, two representations of the same landscape.

This is one of the reasons why many countries have adopted the portrait as an established part of their bank notes, and stuck to it over the years.

Brewer & Joske Sugar Mills — Private Issues Ca. 1871-75

by Garry Saint, Esquire

Dovu, the Fijian name for sugarcane, was grown throughout the islands by the natives for eating purposes. It had long been thought that sugar could not be granulated in Fiji. The first experiments to extract the juices was done by Leicester Smith, a sugarcane grower from the West Indies & J.C.Harrison. Upon Smith's arrival in Fiji in 1872 he observed the good quality of the local sugarcane.

J.C.Harrison of Nandi claimed to have knowledge of sugar manufacturing and was a natural partner for Smith. Using sugarcane that was being grown in Suva they began their experiments. Their crude methods included pounding the sugarcane with mallets, twisting the cane by hand then boiling the juices. The mash was then strained through blotting paper to absorb the molasses, resulting in a small quantity of sugar granules. It is not known why the two never initiated sugar production on their own, however these experiments got the attention of other settlers. Within a year two early Suva, Fiji settlers, Wm. H. O'Halloran Brewer & Paul Joske, convinced from the earlier experiments established the first sugar mill in the islands in 1872. With the assistance of Smith & Harrison, they produced small quantities of crystallized sugar which was sold for 5d per pound. They eventually scaled up production shipping ten tons to Australia in April 1874.

The soil conditions in Suva proved unsuitable to maintain production and the venture



Brewer & Joske Sugar Mills Ca. 1870 Suva, Fiji

struggled on for a few years closing in 1875. The pair had reputedly invested £30,000 in the venture, an enormous sum at that time. Brewer distraught from the experience committed suicide. Joske started a new unrelated firm. Brewer & Joske's experience dampened others from starting new sugar production for some time.

The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.(CSR) which was founded in 1855 in Sydney, Australia, with the help of the new government in Fiji, later setup a large successful sugar mill in Rewa. By 1900 it employed over 7000 men, mostly indentured East Indians. Sugar became Fiji's most important industry and remains a chief export. The indentured Indians were given an option of obtaining permanent residency and a small plot of land in exchange for working without pay for 10 years. Many accepted as very few similar opportunities existed in India at the time. Ethnic East Indians now outnumber native Fijians, a situation which has caused

political problems in recent years.

Little is known of the Brewer & Joske notes, although they were apparently the first issues emanating from the current capital of Suva. Fiji Treasury notes, Bolivian Dollars, German Thalers along with many other types of foreign coins and currencies circulated. Hastily scrawled I.O.U's were also issued by merchants and circulated as currency. In an 1872 Brewer & Joske newspaper ad for the sale of general mer-

chandise, payment was accepted in "beach currency (which may have included their notes), Gold and Treasury Notes taken at par". At the time many other Fiji merchants were discounting Fiji Treasury notes up to 20% because of the instability of the government. On 23 July 1872 King Ratu Sera Cakobau issued "An Act to Establish and Define Legal Tender of Money in Fiji" which offered to exchange Treasury Notes for gold or silver or 10% Treasury Debentures.

An August 23, 1873 notice published by F.C. Hedemann in Levuka stated "As the GOVERNMENT are not able TO CASH THEIR NOTES I consider the GOVERNMENT NOTES (the LEGAL TENDER) from and after this date are NOT TAKEN in my Stores Or ANY OTHER CONSIDERATION". The financial situation in Fiji remained precarious and it was reported that by 1874, Treasury notes were being discounted up to 40%. A subsequent government act (XXII) made any legally issued gold or silver coin of any country legal tender in Fiji.

Brewer & Joske, probably intended to finance their various ventures with these issues, however no evidence exists of any backing or that the notes were officially released. Some probably slipped into general use, along with other contemporary "foreign" currencies accepted in Fiji at the time. It is more likely that they were used as store chits at the Brewer & Joske Sugar Mills since only one note has surfaced with a questionable signature.

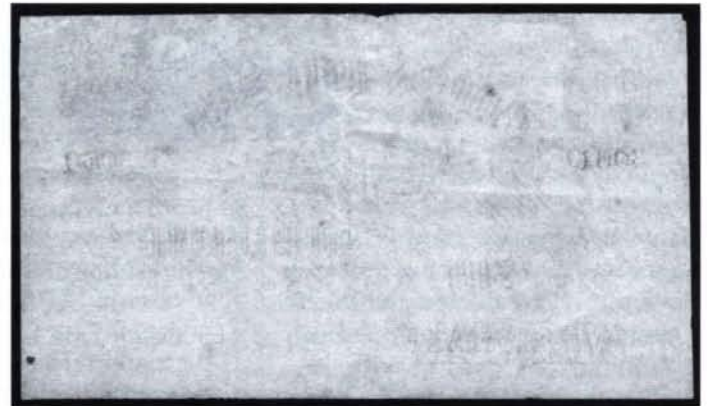
Notes have been found with values of * dollar, 1 dollar, 2 *



Young Sera Cakobau

dollars and 1 pound. Several are pictured by ** Rogers & Cantrell in

their 1989 book, *Paper Money of Fiji I*, published by the International Bank Note Society. Examples shown in the book are from The Fiji National Archives, the Fiji Museum and private collections. All of the notes I examined at the Fiji museum show severe signs of the tropical climate. I know of only one note with a signature, a 1/4 dollar, but the signature appears fraudulent. All other notes are found without signatures. Very few pieces ever come on the market and all are rare with the 1/4 dollar being very rare.



Face and Back of N.1, P.UNL*, CR.3** 2 1/2 Dollars 1.10.1871

KNOWN ISSUES

N.100	CR.3	* P.UNL	2 * Dollars	1.10.1871	192 x 110 mm	Partial Watermark along top edge
N.105	CR.4	P.UNL	1 Pound	1.10.1871	195 x 110 mm	Watermark "Hodgkinson & Co."
N.110	CR.1	P.UNL	* Dollar	1.1.1873	204 x 110 mm	Watermark?
N.115	CR.2	P.UNL	1 Dollar	1.1.1873	122 x 78 mm	Watermark

* Previously listed in SCWPM, 3rd Edition as P.A1

** Rogers & Cantrell, *Paper Money of Fiji I*, published 1989 by the International Bank Note Society Press.

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Who's Who on Venezuelan Notes (Part II)

by Miguel Chirinos, I.B.N.S. #5992

Recently *Banco Central de Venezuela* (B.C.V.) put into circulation bank notes of different denominations such as: 1,000; 2,000; 5,000; 10,000; 20,000 and 50,000 bolívares. Some of those paper notes were issued by *Casa de la Moneda de Venezuela*. For this reason, I would like to share with you brief biographies about illustrious patriots such as: *Libertador* Simón Bolívar, Gen. Francisco de Miranda and Grand Marshall Antonio Jose de Sucre and notables educators and statesmen as Don Andres Bello, Don Simón Rodriguez and Dr. José Maria Vargas.

Simón Bolívar (Bs. 1,000 ; 5,000 & 10,000)

Simon Bolivar was born into a wealthy Creole family in Caracas, on July 24, 1783. His father was rich and owned a great deal of land but died while Simon was only a child. His mother died too when he was a boy so that other people had to bring him up.

Revered by many South Americans as "*El Libertador*," he is also called by some the "George Washington of South America." Simon Bolivar led a successful 14-year revolution to relinquish Spain's colonial rule of the area that comprises Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and his homeland Venezuela.

During this conflict, he earned a reputation as a resolute commander and exceptional military tactician, but perhaps his most enduring contribution to the South American independence movement was his political vision for the colonies he liberated. Bolívar was even offered the crown in recognition of his contribution to South America

independence, but he rejected the offer. This vision consisted of an unusual combination of authoritarianism and republicanism.

Ultimately, Bolivar's lifelong ambition was to replace the Spanish colonial system in Latin America with a closely allied confederation of republics (Known as Gran Colombia) that shared common political and economical goals.

In 1826, Bolívar organized the first conference of the newly independent states of former Spanish America, held in Panama. Mexico, Peru, Colombia and the Central American states met together in what was to become the Organization of American States.

Bolívar's final years were marked by misfortune. He survived an assassination attempt, only to witness the slow breakup of the Colombia Federation and war between Colombia and Peru. In 1829, his home province of Venezuela declared itself independent.

Bolívar settled on a ranch in Santa Marta, Colombia. On December 17, 1830, he died of tuberculosis. His remains were carried out to Venezuela in 1842.

Actually, in Venezuela he appears in new coins of several denominations such as: 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 bolívares. Also, he is on notes of 1,000 (1991/1998), 5,000 (1994) and 10,000 bolívares in 1998.

Don Andres Bello (Bs. 2,000)

Andres Bello was born on November 29, 1781, in Caracas into a middle-class Creole family. In 1797, he entered the University of Caracas, receiving of arts degree in 1800. He then studied law and medicine there. To ougment income, he tutored his friends, the most outstanding of

whom was Simón Bolívar, the future liberator of South America.

In 1802, he abandoned his studies and to enter government service. He edited the first newspaper published in Venezuela, the "*Gazeta de Caracas*" (1808), he wrote the first book "*Calendario, manual y guia universal*" (1810). When a provisional government was established in 1810, he was sent to London as part of a diplomatic mission headed by Bolívar.

In the British capital, he collaborated, in the publication of the magazines "*El Español*" (1810-14) and "*Censor Americano*" (1820). Finally, he edited the "*Biblioteca Americana*" (1823) and "*Repertorio Americano*" (1825-27). He became as a cultural ambassador in this city. When he was offered a position in the Chilean government, he accepted, and he departed with his family in 1829.

In Chile, he helped write the Constitution in 1833. Bello was editor of the newspaper "*El Araucano*" between 1830 and 1853; he was senator (1837-1864). His Spanish Grammar is perhaps the greatest ever produced. His Civil Law is still effect in Chile and many other Latin American countries. His works on philosophy are very esteemed and his book on International Law was acclaimed as a classic. Also, he funded the Universidad de Chile. Bello died in Santiago de Chile on Oct. 15, 1865. Therefore, he is considered greatest humanist and intellectual of 19th century.

In Venezuela, Bello has appeared on notes of 50 bolívares and Academic building at center since 1972 and until 1977. Later he appeared on a commemorative note of the bicentennial birth of Andres Bello (1781-1981) and a scene showing

Bello teaching young Bolivar on back. Also notes with his likeness appeared on the first one in 1985 and 1988. Finally, he appeared in 1990 to 1995 with light modifications. Now his portrait is on the 2,000 bolívares (1998) at right and the Bolívar Peak is on the back.

Also, Banco Central de Chile issued a new note of 20,000 Pesos (1998). Bello's portrait appears on this note and Universidad de Chile is on the back.

Gral. Francisco de Miranda
(Bs. 5,000)

He was born in Caracas on March 28, 1750, the son of a Spaniard from the Canary Islands. Early in life he entered the Spanish Army and went to Madrid supplied with ample funds and letters of introduction. He bought a captaincy and began to keep the dairy which in time became the nucleus of an immense archive. His military career was not fortunate. Accused of neglect of duty, he was eventually cleared and was sent to Cuba, where he again fell out with the authorities.

In 1781, he left the Spanish Army and fled to the United States. Henceforth, Miranda was in open rebellion against the Spanish Crown. Spurred by the example of the 13 colonies that had achieved independence from England, he aspired to set up an independent empire in Hispanic America.

Among his friends in the United States were such men as: Washington, Hamilton and Thomas Paine. Constantly hounded by Spanish agents he visited England, Prussia, Austria, Italy, Turkey and Russia. Catherine the Great took a liking to him and allowed him to wear the Russian uniform and use a Russian passport.

In 1790, he offered his services to French Army. He fought in several wars during French Revolution and his name was later inscribed at the Arc of Triumph and he became unique Latin American which appears in this solemn monument

among those of the great captains that fought in this revolution.

In 1810, he met the envoy of revolutionary Venezuela, Simon Bolivar. Bolivar induced Miranda to return to his native country, and after 40 years of absence, the aging conspirator again set foot in his homeland. In addition, Miranda was creator of Venezuelan flag and later Colombia and Ecuador adopted the same colors and its symbolize emancipation from Spain in South America.

Gral. Miranda suggested to Venezuelan Congress to issue some notes of denominations: 1,2,4,8, and 16 Pesos. In 1811 those notes were put into circulation but only for one year. Thus, Venezuela became the first country which issued notes in Spanish America.

In the Venezuelan civil war he concluded an armistice with the Spanish counterrevolutionary Monteverde. The victorious Monteverde sent him to Spain and threw him into prison, where in 1816 he died in Cadiz, in the fortress of the Four Towers.

Miranda's portrait has appeared on notes of 5 bolívares since 1968 until 1974 and the same design in 1989 with his friend Bolívar. Now he is on the 5,000 bolívares (2000), inspired in a work of a French painter Georges Rouget which is in a Museum of Versailles and his painting is shared with the Central Hydroelectric Raúl Leoni or also known as Guri Dam located in Bolívar State on back.

Grand Marshall Antonio Jose de Sucre (Bs. 2,000; Bs. 10,000)

Antonio Jose de Sucre was born on February 3, 1795, in Cumaná (capital of Sucre state today) in northeast of Venezuela. He is the son of Don Vicente Sucre and Manuela Alcalá. He received his education in Caracas where in 1808 he started his studies of mathematics and, subsequently, of engineering.

In the Patriot Army he began his brilliant military career in 1810, he

was involved in the Independence War, leaving apparent his intelligence, his nobility and, above all, his moral integrity. Sucre played a large role in the military and political liberation of several South American countries and he achieved extraordinary military success and fought alongside *Libertador* Simón Bolívar.

Among his military victories of major relevance are: Battle of Boyacá, Colombia (1819) which secured the independence of Colombia; Yaguachi, Ecuador (1821); Pichincha, Ecuador (1822) which secured the independence of Ecuador; Pasto, Colombia (1822); Junin, Peru (1824) and finally in Ayacucho, Peru (1824) the place where he received a promotion to Grand Marshall for consolidating the independence from Spain for the entire northwest of South America.

On the other hand, for his large contributions and his honesty, Sucre was named by Simón Bolívar, president for life for the rising of the Republic of Bolivia, as well as the first president of this country in 1826, a position practiced for two years due to a failed rebellion that depressed him even more. He became desperate to return to Quito, Ecuador, where, in 1828, he married his longtime sweetheart Marquis Mariana Carcelén and he established his permanent home.

In January 1830, Sucre was designated President of the Constituent Congress of Colombia. Soon after he received Bolivar's presidency resignation from the Republic of Colombia. The formal disintegration of Gran Colombia was just months ahead.

On June 4, 1830 when he was going to Quito, Ecuador, he died of musket fire in the Berruecos mountains in Pasto province in southern Colombia. In 1842 an undistinguished army Colonel Apolinar Morillo was convicted for this crime.

The portrait of this Venezuelan revolutionary and notable statesman had appeared also on notes of Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia.

Ecuador adopted the "sucre" as the monetary unit in tribute to him. Actually, in Venezuela he has appeared since 1994 on notes of 2,000 bolívares and now Antonio J. de Sucre is on 10,000 bolívares with the legend "República Bolivariana de Venezuela" and a view of the Supreme Court Building on back.

Don Simón Rodríguez (Bs. 20,000)

Don Simón Rodríguez was born in Caracas in 1769. His parents were Don Cayetano Carreño and Rosalía Rodríguez. He adopted his mother's last name after a discussion with his elder brother Cayetano.

Rodríguez was an educator and among his pupils was Simón Bolívar. Rodríguez began his lessons about the time Bolívar's mother died, and Bolívar later acknowledged the power of the Enlightenment ideas Rodríguez conveyed: "You have molded my heart for liberty, justice, greatness and beauty. I have followed the path you traced for me." Their relationship had its fullest effect for five years.

In the mid- 1797 Rodríguez traveled to the United States. He worked as a typesetter in Baltimore for three years. As a typesetter, he joined and heightened its artisan skill with his pedagogical and aesthetic dowries. Then he returned to Europe because he was a devote of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and French Revolution ideologies. He traveled around Europe for a long-time.

In 1805, Bolívar went to Vienna, to visit his old tutor, Rodríguez, with whom set out on a walking trip to Rome. Admirers accept the dramatic story that while in Rome Bolívar took Rodríguez to the top of Mount Sacro. There Bolívar swore to God he would never rest until his homeland was independent.

Later, Rodríguez returned to South America. In Bolivia and Chile, he founded technical schools to learn a trade for young people who lacked money. In Ecuador, he was a botanical and agricultural professor.

In 1828, he wrote his first book

titled "*Extracto Sucinto sobre la Educación Republicana*" (Brief Summary about Republican Education). In 1830, another book was published titled "El Libertador del Mediodía de America" (The Liberator at Midday of America) and "Sociedades Americanas" (American Societies) in 1842.

Simón Rodríguez died in a small town called San Nicolás de Amatope, Perú on February 28, 1854. His remains were transferred to the National Pantheon in 1954, in the centenary of his death. His portrait is on notes of 20,000 bolívares at right in Venezuela and the view of Angel Falls on back. A new issue was released in 2003 with the legend "República Bolivariana de Venezuela" on back and it was issued by *Casa de la Moneda de Venezuela*. Rodríguez is considered the educator of a continent.

Dr. José María Vargas (Bs. 50,000)

José Maria Vargas was born in La Guaira, on March 2, 1786. He studied in the University of Caracas, where he was graduated in 1806 in philosophy and in 1808 in medicine. In 1809 he translated Rousseau's "Contract Social," which he circulated privately among his friends for fear of the authorities.

Early in 1810 he began the practice of his profession in Cumaná, which province sent him as representative to congress, and he arrived in La Guaira just before the earthquake on March 26, 1812, which destroyed nearly the whole city and killed 4,000 people. He was the only surviving physician, and his self-sacrifice in saving lives and attending the wounded was acknowledged by the municipality and the national executive.

After the capitulation of Miranda in the same year, Vargas was thrown by order of Monteverde into the dungeons of La Guaira; but in 1813 he received permission to emigrate. He continued his studies in the University of Edinburgh, was received as a member of the Royal

College of Surgeons of London, and traveled for some time through England and France.

Afterward he practiced his profession for several years in Puerto Rico; but he returned in 1825 to Caracas, where in 1826, by order of Bolívar, he reorganized the university and in 1827 was elected its rector. He founded the chairs of anatomy, chemistry, and surgery, and besides teaching these branches for some time in the university, gave private instruction to the best students at night in his home. In 1830 he was elected by Caracas to the constituent congress of Venezuela.

In 1834, Vargas was elected to the presidency of the republic, which he was forced by public clamor to accept after repeated declinations. On February 9, 1835, he took charge of the executive, and during his term he gave his salary as president to hospitals, schools, and other beneficent objects.

When a mutiny of the military party, which hated the first civilian president, began in Caracas on July 8, 1835. Vargas with the vice-president was exiled to St. Thomas; but before leaving he had time to convoke the council and issue a decree appointing Gen. Paez, who was then living in retirement, commander-in-chief for the re-establishment of order.

In 1836, he returned and repeatedly handed in his resignation, which was at last reluctantly accepted by congress. Also Dr. Vargas returned to his functions in the university and as director of public instruction, from 1838 until 1846 was a member of senate and almost continuously its president.

His anxiety, caused by the uninterrupted internal strife in his country, injured his health, and in 1853 he went to New York and he died in this city on July 13, 1854. He left his anatomical collections and physical cabinet, part of his library of 8,000 volumes, and two houses, to the university, the rest of the library

to the National library and his mineral and botanical collections to the National Museum of Caracas. Dr. Vargas' portrait is on note of Bs. 50,000 (1998) as tribute of the "Father of Medicine" in Venezuela.

National Pantheon (Bs. 5 ; Bs. 1,000)

The National Pantheon was built as a church, but today it serves as the final resting place for Venezuelan heroes, including Simón Bolívar. This national monument is the most sacred building of the city and it is guarded around the clock (the open tomb you will see was intended for independence hero Gen. Francisco de Miranda, but his body was never recovered after his death in prison in Spain).

Caracas was not significantly modernized until the regime of Gen. Antonio Guzmán Blanco, a talented

Liberal leader. The Guzmán era (1870-1888) saw the construction of some of the city's oldest monuments and buildings such as: the Capitol, Santa Teresa Church, the National Pantheon. Also, the Municipal Theater was built, the first Academy of Fine Arts was established, and education was furthered.

In March, 1879, Venezuela adopted "bolívar" as its monetary unit by decree of President Gen. Guzmán Blanco. Also he created the first mint or *Casa de la Moneda* in Caracas in 1883. For this reason, he became known as *El Modernizador* ("The Modernizer"). Gen. Guzmán Blanco was overthrown and exiled in France where he died in 1888.

Close to the National Pantheon is located *Plaza Bolívar* in downtown Caracas. It is a peaceful square that used to be the center of old Caracas. In the middle a statue of Simón

Bolívar on horseback pays tribute to the plaza's namesake.

On 5 bolívares (1968-74) the National Pantheon appears at the center of the back. Also, the on 100 bolívares (1980) Bolívar Monument into the National Pantheon at center. A different view of the National Pantheon is on the 1000 bolívares (2000).

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- Encyclopedia of World Biography, 2nd Edition, *Studi Visser*, 1998
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Announcement

The Bank of Canada Unveils New \$100 Bank Note

HALIFAX—The Bank of Canada today unveiled Canada's new \$100 bank note, which will go into circulation beginning 17 March. The new note was unveiled in Halifax by the Honourable Robert Thibault, Member of Parliament for West Nova, Nova Scotia, David Dodge, Governor of the Bank of Canada, Marc Garneau, President of the Canadian Space Agency and former astronaut, and Daniel Gallivan, a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Canada.

"The use of cash keeps growing every year, and it is crucial that Canadians have complete confidence in our bank notes," Governor Dodge said. "The new \$100 bill is one that all Canadians can use with comfort and with pride."

The redesigned \$100 note includes state-of-the-art anti-counterfeiting features that will further

enhance the security of Canada's currency. The new security features include a metallic holographic stripe, a watermarked portrait, a windowed color-shifting thread, and a see-through number. The note also incorporates some familiar security features, such as raised ink (intaglio), fine-line printing, and improved fluorescence under ultraviolet lighting. "These security features are reliable, quick, and easy for everybody to use and difficult for counterfeiters to reproduce.

Canadians can have confidence that their high-denomination bank notes will be readily accepted," Governor Dodge said.

"With this bank note, we are celebrating the spirit of exploration and innovation that has ensured Canada's place in the world," said Mr. Thibault. "I believe that Canadians will take a great deal of pride in

this design."

To help blind and vision-impaired people easily identify different denominations of money, the new \$100 note also includes a tactile feature (raised dots), large, high-contrast numerals, and codes that can be read by a portable electronic reader distributed through the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

As it prepares to issue the new notes beginning 17 March, the Bank of Canada is working with law-enforcement agencies, financial institutions, and the retail and hospitality industries to familiarize them with the security features of the new \$100 note.

The Bank of Canada plans to introduce new \$20 and \$50 notes later this year. Bank notes from previous series remain legal tender.

Capt. Teague-Jones and the 1918 British Military Note from Russian Turkistan

by David Spencer Smith, I.B.N.S. #7600

The Russian Revolution of March 1917 had profound and lasting effects on the Russian "protectorates" in Central Asia, though these effects were not immediate.

But soon after the Bolshevik take-over in Moscow, the blight spread south into the remote regions that had been captured or annexed by Czarist Russia in the 1860s and 1870s.

The sketch-map (Fig. 1) shows the regions of Central Asia and bordering countries at the start of the First World War in 1914. The province of Czarist Russia of particular importance here was Transcaspia (largely present-day Turkmenistan in the south and western Kazakhstan in the north), enclosing the northern and the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, bordering Persia and Afghanistan to the south and south-east, and the "protectorates" of Bukhara and Khiva, south and south-east of the Aral Sea. The western shores of the Caspian lay within Russian Transcaucasia.

Early in the War the Germans and their Turkish allies made strenuous attempts to align Habibullah, Emir of Afghanistan, with their side. One extraordinary measure taken to counter this was a personal, hand-written letter from King George V to the Emir, monarch-to-monarch, delivered to the Afghan border with great ceremony, and thence to the Emir, stressing the friendship between the two rulers, and increasing the British subsidy to the Emir by a modest amount (Hopkirk, 1994). The Germans and anti-British Indians attempted a similar approach, but the Emir negotiated cleverly, making unreal-

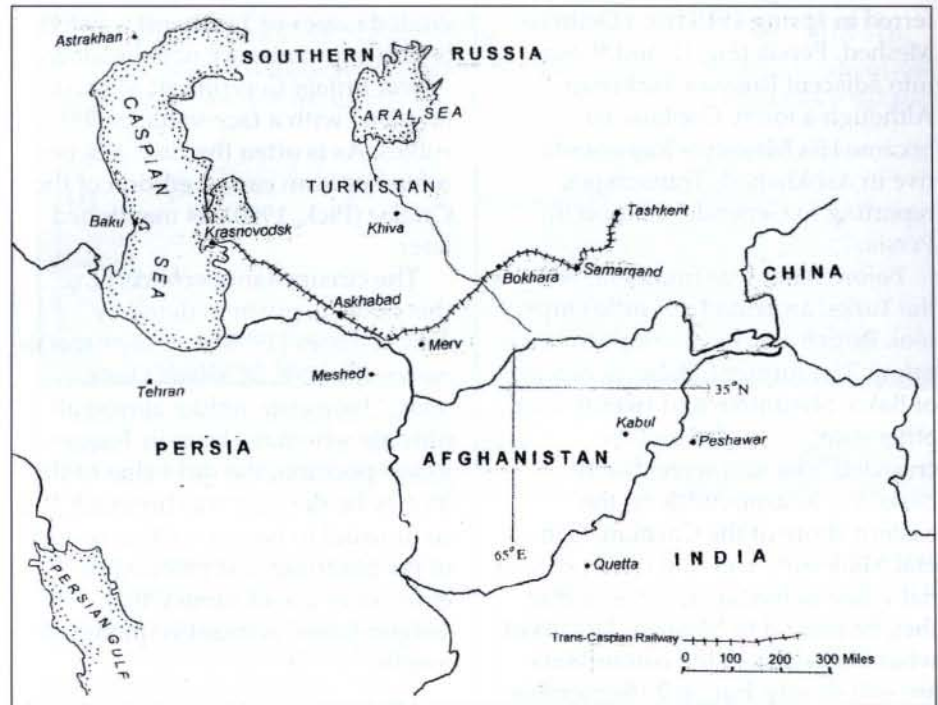


Fig. 1. Sketch-map of Russian Transcaspia and neighboring countries in 1914.

istic demands and ultimately turning down their approaches. Moreover, a secret German message was intercepted by the British and passed on to the Emir: that a *coup d'état* might be planned against him by the Germans, with an implicit assassination attempt.

The Russian Revolution speedily resulted in the collapse of the Eastern Front, leaving Transcaucasia and Transcaspia undefended (Hopkirk, 1994). In March 1918, eight months before the German surrender of 11 November, a peace treaty was signed by Russia and Germany at Brest Litovsk (Jackson, 1972). This led to armed anti-Bolshevik intervention, principally but not exclusively by Britain, in several regions of Russia including Siberia and the Vladivostok area,

N.E. Russia, and the Caucasian region of southern Russia. In this last sector, the British were apprehensive lest German and/or Turkish troops might cross the Caspian and move eastward towards Afghanistan by the Trans-Caspian railway (Fig. 1) to threaten India either *via* Afghanistan or the North-West Frontier of India and the Khyber Pass. Also, a particular focus of concern was Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian (in present day Azerbaijan), a very important source of oil, acutely needed by Germany in 1918.

During 1918 Baku became controlled by the Bolsheviks, an event perhaps assisted by costly fighting between Islamic co-religionists in the region. The British entered into negotiations with Shaumian, leader of the Baku Bolsheviks, with a view

to joining forces against any Turkish incursion.

Into the picture (and we are gradually leading up to the paper money issue of this article!) now comes Capt. Reginald Teague-Jones, surely the most enigmatic British agent of the last hundred years. He was an intelligence officer, transferred in spring 1918 from Delhi to Meshed, Persia (Fig.1), and thence into adjacent Russian Turkistan. Although a lowly Captain, he became His Majesty's Representative in Ashkhabad, Transcaspia, reporting to General Malleson in Persia.

Before Baku was finally taken by the Turks, an armada of little ships took British and local troops to safety. The former Bolshevik rulers of Baku, Shaumian and twenty-five other commissars left on one crowded boat and were disembarked at Krasnovodsk on the eastern shore of the Caspian. General Malleson, realizing their potential value as hostages, ordered that they be moved to Meshed. Details of what happened to the commissars are still cloudy, but on 20 September 1918 they were taken into the desert and shot. Although Teague-Jones was two hundred miles away at the time, this massacre of the commissars was blamed by the Soviets on him personally, and this accusation became imprinted in the Soviet mythology of Western counter-revolutionary crimes (Hopkirk, in Teague-Jones, 1990).

A major concern of Teague-Jones was to maintain the Krasnovodsk to Merv railway, which in peacetime continued east to the former emirate of Bukhara, and to the khanate of Khoqand (Fig.1), the former becoming a Czarist vassal in 1868 and the latter annexed in 1875. But local funds for salaries of officials and railway employees were exhausted; Teague-Jones repeatedly appealed to Malleson for assistance in this crucial area, but was always rebuffed. An interim local government was established with the expectation

of financial help, and failure of the British to honor this assurance was a short-sighted error with disastrous consequences.

In the *Specialized Issues* volume of Pick (1996), after the 1919 bank notes of the Transcaspian region (Russia) and immediately before the notes of the Turkistan District (which included issues of Tashkent) is listed S-1148, a promissory note headed: "Great Britain Government Military Mission" with a face-value of 500 rubles. As is often the case, a better reference is an earlier edition of the *Catalog* (Pick, 1980), as mentioned later.

The circumstances concerning this note are given in detail by Teague-Jones (1990): "As there was no money available, we should create some." However, unlike almost all officials who have been in Teague-Jones' position, the full value of the money he devised was honored. It is so unusual to have a written record of the planning and printing of emergency paper money that Teague-Jones' account is quoted at length:

"To design the notes was the simplest part of the programme. We were not aesthetically ambitious and favoured something quite plain and unpretentious. But whatever our tastes may have been, we were compelled to go for simplicity by the absence at the local printing establishment of anything but the most rudimentary forms of type. It was desirable to have the text printed in English, Russian and local vernacular and though we eventually succeeded in doing this, the getting together of the necessary type called for a good deal of patient activity.

Numerous dies were cut and scrapped before we finally secured one that seemed fairly presentable, and then we started the printing. Every precaution was taken to control the production of the notes . . . While printing was in progress, an officer was always present, and kept an eagle eye on every sheet of printed paper while the die itself, when not in use, was kept under lock and key in my quarters. . .

For ourselves the issuing of

these notes meant a very great deal of work, for every single note had to be signed in ink by myself or one of the other officers. All turned to with a will and we would take it in turns working hour after hour, late into the night, signing these flimsy bits of paper for which the whole country was by this time impatiently waiting, and without which the railway would soon have ceased to function."

These notes, most dated during December 1918 and each of 500-rubles were redeemed at face value in silver by the British, an almost unheard of response to locally produced promissory paper. As Teague-Jones noted:

"Soon we would be busy buying them back again, redeeming them with silver coin sent up from India, for it would be dangerous to leave the notes in circulation too long."

Teague-Jones comments that he was empowered to make 500-ruble notes to the value of 5 million rubles — 10,000 notes. How many survived until today is unknown, but the vast majority must have been destroyed soon after 1918, and during the following years, since the note is now extremely rare, despite the modest valuation in Pick (1995).

The *Standard Catalog* (1980, 1995) lists two redemption periods, 3 months and six months (S-1148c, d). The former (as Fig. 2) was the initial issue of early December 1918. After several appeals to Gen. Malleson for money were turned down, Teague-Jones (1990) finally received permission to pay the railway staff for a few weeks, until "... the final decision of H.M. Government." He was also given permission to print more promissory notes but this time was ordered to:

"... make them out for six months, instead of three months. Also make both the English and Russian text to read 'promise to repay in rouble notes at or before the end of six months.' This is with a view to making it clear that there is no liability to repay in coin." As

Teague-Jones explains: "The real reason was obviously that the rouble was dropping steadily in value and the longer we gave it, the cheaper it would become."

The reader is now referred to the 1980 edition of the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* as a much better source than later editions. Here, an early note, precisely matching that shown in Fig. 2, is listed as RA143a: the serial number is illegible but the date is clearly December 18, 1918. The signature is that of "Earnest D. Preston, Captain." A variant (RA 143b) with a green underprint "3-months" is illustrated: dated December 14, 1918, with a serial number 16,072. The third illustration (RA 143c) bears an underprint "6-months," dated January 14, 1919, with a serial number 28,682. The signatures on the last two notes are not legible in the Catalog illustrations.

The note shown in Fig. 2, headed "The Draft of the British Military Mission" is an example of the 3-month issue. It is signed, faintly, "R. Teague-Jones" rather than one of his fellow officers – a great bonus for the purchaser of the note! This signature is clear in the inset, with enhanced contrast. The note is dated December 5th 1918. It is uniface. The English text below the head reads: *On behalf of the British Government I promise to pay the bearer the sum of FIVE HUNDRED ROUBLES.* After the following Russian text is the printed authorization by Major-General Malleson. This note is numbered 5099, just over half way through the initial issue, and one may imagine the tired officers in Ashkabad scribbling signatures and stacking the notes ready for the next day's demand. It is a large note, 165mm x 120mm, printed in black on pale brown paper.

The Russian text reads as follows:

Below the date: "It is the obligation of the Great Britain Military Mission to pay 500 rubles to anyone presenting this instrument after 3 months."

At the foot of the note is the



An example of the uniface 1918 British Military Mission promissory note for 500-rubles, issued in Ashkhabad, Transcaspia, December 1918.

Russian legend: "The Transcaspian Government affirms that this instrument is acceptable for use and circulation."

The oval stamp in purple ink merely reads, in Russian: "Great Britain Military Mission."

There are differences between this note and the new illustration used in later (and deficient) editions of the *Standard Catalog*: S-1148. The latter is numbered 16,072 and is thus later than the first printing limited to 10,000. It is difficult to read the fine print in the Catalog illustration, but the note appears to be dated December 18, 1918. Thus it seems that between December 5 and December 18 Teague-Jones and his colleagues signed some 11,000 promissory notes. Teague-Jones' diary entry about the six-month notes was dated 19 January 1919, but the illustration of a 6-month note in the Catalog illustration is dated January 14, so the 'emergency' printing must have been expedited. There are other variants in illustrations of these notes: Fig. 2 shows a simple design, but the 1980 Catalog illustrated notes with a simple ornate border,

and, along the left margin, an Arabic script notation of value added to the printed "500 rubles." Evidently Teague-Jones sanctioned several modifications by the printer(s) who produced the blanks for signature. The author has not seen an example of the six-month issue.

In his diary, Teague-Jones mentions neither the number of six-month notes issued, nor how successful (or otherwise) the redemption in rubles proved to be. The illustration mentioned above (RA 143c) suggests that notes to a face-value of 15 million rubles (30,000 notes) were issued.

These promissory notes were just a temporary device to offset the desperate shortage of money needed to maintain the British stance in Transcaspia. Sadly, from the British and anti-Bolshevik point of view, Major-General Malleson and the powers-that-be in London, admittedly just after the appalling losses of the World War, were unwilling to undertake even a small war in remote southern Russia, against Bolsheviks who were

regarded as a temporary nuisance. Again, they refused Teague-Jones' further requests for money. The British Transcaspian Military Mission promptly collapsed. The British pulled out, leaving the region open to the Bolsheviks, and then the Soviet Union.

Before we suggest that Teague-Jones' notes are unique we should, of course, consider the 1884 siege notes of General Gordon in Khartoum, Sudan, issued before his murder by the followers of the *Mahdi* in 1885. Narbeth (2003) has summarized the circumstances leading to the production of these notes, circumstances substantially different from those facing Teague-Jones. One parallel, however, was that both Gordon and Teague-Jones were faced with lack of funds, courtesy of the British government. The sum of £100,000 was sent from Egypt to Gordon in Khartoum, but all was stolen *en route*. Unlike Teague-Jones, who was not under siege; Gordon was obliged to assume responsibility for honoring all notes, which are credited with delaying the collapse of Kartoum, thanks to Gordon's personal prestige. At least half the notes were signed by Gordon's hand, and the rest by some printing process, and all were dated 24th April 1884.

Martin Parr (cited by Narbeth, 2003) estimated that the entire issue comprised 91,700 notes, of which 600 are thought to have survived. Teague-Jones' notes seem to have amounted to around 30,000, but the percentage of surviving examples is probably lower than for General Gordon's siege notes.

After public accusations by communist leaders, including Trotsky and Lenin, of responsibility for the massacre of the twenty-six Baku commissars, Teague-Jones evidently decided that the prudent course would be to vanish. Accordingly, he "disappeared" soon after the end of World War I, taking the name Ronald Sinclair. His disappearance was astonishingly effective. In 1988, at the age of 99, Teague-Jones (still as Ronald Sinclair) published a book "*Adventures in Persia*" on travels in the 1926. Only after his death was Ronald Sinclair revealed as Reginald Teague-Jones. His remarkable diary, from which the above excerpts are taken, was published very soon after his death (Teague-Jones, 1990). In an Epilogue to that book, Hopkirk discusses the mystery of Teague-Jones' life after his name-change and notes that his exceptional talents, which included mastery of several languages in addition to fluency in German,

Russian, Persian and Hindi were almost certainly enjoyed by a branch of the British Secret Service. The ten years of his life that are on public record are remarkable enough.

One can only guess at the sixty years of Teague-Jones' adult life of which no record remains. However, his detailed account of the production and use of P-1148 is perhaps unique in the history of paper money and is a valuable document in the sad history of Allied intervention in Bolshevik Russia.

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A few days ago, I was surprised to receive from an acquaintance of mine, a photocopy of an announcement regarding the new money that would be in use in Palestine with effect from 1 November 1927.

This announcement was found in the collection of a collector of Palestine/Israel newspapers since the above date.

[illegible]

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

CURRENCY NOTES ARE LEGAL TENDERS FOR THE PAYMENT OF ANY AMOUNT

ان هذا القدر يقدّر
لديج اى مبلغ
خمسة مائة ملة
חמש מאות מיל

FIVE HUNDRED MILS

A641293

27th November 1927

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

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ان ورق النقد قصه قانوني
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استخدمه في جميع الامور

— ONE PALESTINE POUND —

جنيه فلسطيني واحد فقط

SERIALS
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PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

CURRENCY NOTES ARE LEGAL TENDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF ANY AMOUNT

ان وري النقد نقود قانوني
للمدفع اي مبلغ كان

שטרות כסף זה מובטח חוקת
הממשלה של סודא

FIVE HUNDRED MILLS B000000

خمسة مئة مل
B000000

THE PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD
GOVERNOR SECRETARY

41

	1.9 1927	30.9 1929	20.4 1939	7.9 1939	10.9 1942	1.1 1944	15.8 1945
500 Mill — With prefixes	A	A-D	D-J				J-K
1 Pound — With prefixes	A-B	B-H	H-Z			A/1-C/1	
5 Pound — With prefixes	A	A-B	B-D			D-F	
10 Pound — With prefixes	A	A		A-B		B-C	
50 Pound — With prefixes	A	A		A			
100 Pound — With prefixes	A	A			A		

Above sources:

For prefixes: refer Rafi Nachum records.

For dates: refer Dr. Berlin—*The Coins and Bank Notes of Palestine under the British Mandate 1927 to 1947*

(B) Up to now, it was known that the face and reverse side of the notes were as follows:

	Face	Back
500 Mills	Rachel's Tomb	Citadel of Jerusalem, Tower of David
One Palestine Pound	Dome of the Rock	Citadel of Jerusalem, Tower of David
Five Palestine Pounds	Crusades Tower at Ramleh	Citadel of Jerusalem, Tower of David
Ten Palestine Pounds	Crusades Tower at Ramleh	Citadel of Jerusalem, Tower of David
Fifty Palestine Pounds	Crusades Tower at Ramleh	Citadel of Jerusalem, Tower of David
One Hundred Palestine Pounds	Crusades Tower at Ramleh	Citadel of Jerusalem, Tower of David

(C) For the last two or three years, we have learned of new designs from the sale of the archives of Thomas de la Rue & Company Ltd.-London, through auctions by Spink and Sons.

We found new proofs of a variety selection of subjects on the notes as follows:

New proofs, final designs unissued in the following values:

Catalogue Date	Item	Nominal Value	Description	Note	Color
10/00	612	50 Mills	No pictorial design	26/3/43	Orange/Red
25/4/02	559	100 Mills	No pictorial design	26/3/43	
10/00	613		No pictorial design	26/3/43	Blue/Green
10/00	614	1 Palestine Pound	No pictorial design	26/3/43	Red



5 pound proof with Church of the Holy Sepulcher



10 pound proof with Church of the Holy Sepulcher

Different vignettes on the face value, presented to the members of the Board of Currency as follows:

Catalogue Date	Item	Nominal Value	Description	Note	Colour
25/4/02	555	500 Mills	Uniface; Absalom's Tomb	15/7/1940	
5/10/01	781		Uniface; Absalom's Tomb	Ink date 18/3/38	
6/10/00	601/2			Ink date 20/9/33	Brown/Green
25/4/02		1 Palestine Pound	Dome of the Rock	Ink date 20/9/33	Orange
			Different Version	15/7/40	
6/10/00	603/4		Different Version	Ink date 18/3/38	Purple
				Ink date 18/3/38	Blue/Green
25/4/02	562	5 Palestine Pounds	Church of the Holy Sepulcher	15/7/40	
25/4/02	563		Church of the Holy Sepulcher	Ink date 29/6/34	
10/00	605/6		Church of the Holy Sepulcher	Ink date 20/9/33	Orange
				Ink date 7/4/37	Purple
25/4/02	564	10 Palestine Pounds	Church of the Holy Sepulcher	Ink date 29/6/34	
10/00	607		Church of the Holy Sepulcher	18/3/38	Blue
25/4/02	565	50 Palestine Pounds	Al-Jazar Mosque at Acre	Ink date 26/6/34	
4/10/02	724		Al-Jazar Mosque at Acre	Ink date 18/3/38	
10/00	608		Al-Jazar Mosque at Acre	Ink date 18/3/38	Orange
10/00	609		Al-Jazar Mosque at Acre	Ink date 18/3/38	Purple
	566	100 Palestine Pounds	Al-Jazar Mosque at Acre	Ink date 5/10/36	Green
10/66	610/1		Al-Jazar Mosque at Acre	7/4/37	Orange
5/10/00	788		Al-Jazar Mosque at Acre	Ink date 18/3/38	

I collected the above information from the Spink and Sons auction catalogues for the years 2000 up to 2002. There may be other varieties of proofs in the hands of private collectors and others.

(D) From the ink dates and printed dates we can learn about the possibilities offered to the Board of Currencies in Palestine. These offers repeat themselves even after the final designs were fixed in the first edition in 1927.

The vignettes on the notes represent the connection between the three religions in Palestine (Israel), as follows:

- For the Jewish population—Rachel's Tomb (500 Mills) and Citadel of Jerusalem (Tower of David) (all on the back sides)

- For the Moslem population—The Dome of the Rock
- For the Christian population—The Crusaders Tower at Ramlah



Al-Jazar Mosque at Acre on 100 pound proof.



Tower of Ramlah. Regular issue 100 pound note.



Al-Jazar Mosque at Acre on 10 pound proof.

However, from the proofs of the unissued notes, it appears as if there were attempts to include other pictures as follows:

- For the Jewish population—The Absalom's Tomb (500 Mills)
- For the Moslem population—The Al-Jazar Mosque at Acre (50 Pounds and 100 Pounds)
- For the Christian population—The Church of the Holy Sepulcher (5 pounds and 10 pounds).

All the information contained in this article is well known to a small number of collectors of Palestinian currency notes. I have done my best to collect the information available to me, for the purpose of comparing information with the other collectors

To the best of my knowledge, there is a serious study regarding the British Mandate currency notes in Palestine (today Israel). I hope that this study will bring to light the background and other related details about the offered proof currency notes, and the final versions of these notes.

The Andean Condor: Symbol of Power

by Miguel Chirinos, I.B.N.S. #5229

As is the Bald Eagle in the United States of America, the Andean condor is the national symbol in many South American countries. Unfortunately this seems to be not a widely known fact. Also, it has become the monetary unit of some countries such as: Ecuador and Chile. The Andean condor live in the Andes Mountains and along the coast of Venezuela until Patagonia in Argentina.

The Californian and Andean condor of South America are both in danger of becoming extinct throughout a significant portion of its range. The Andean condor differs from its relative, the Californian condor in that it has a white ruff on the neck, emphasizing the bridge of light between realms and the similarly colored feathers on the wing, which do not appear until the completion of the first moulting.

The Californian condor and similar birds have lived since prehistoric times. It was already disappearing before people began moved into California two centuries ago. The Andean condor is still widespread, but the Californian condor is very close to extinction, it has been making a slow but steady comeback in captivity, with fewer than 30 individuals left in the wild, all in one area of California. Efforts are currently underway to release the Californian condor back into the wild.

Birds of prey belong to several notables families: the *Cathartidae* family that includes condors, vultures and buzzards; the *Accipitridae* family made up of eagles, eaglets, hawks, etc. (for example the bald eagle is on US

notes); the *Falconidae* family of falcons (Saker falcons also appears on Arabic notes, such as: Kuwait, U.A.E.), chimango, carrion hawks, sparrow hawks, etc. and the *Pandionidae* family of fishing eagles, etc.

This huge bird has become a symbol of power in several countries in South America. In Ecuador it has been the national bird since 1991 and July 7 is Condor Day, but this initiative has not been enough to promote the reproduction and protection of this bird. Ecuador's native bird life is very rich and the giant condor's wingspan can reach 3.25 m (12 feet) and eagles and hawks can be observed in this tropical region.

This huge scavenger (an animal or bird that feeds on the remains of dead animals) has a wingspan of about 3 meters (10 feet) and a height of 1.20m (54 inches) and a weight of 15 kg. (31 pounds). It glides gracefully for long distances around 300 km. (approx. 188 miles) daily. The birds flap their wings on rising from the ground, but after attaining a moderate elevation they seem to sail on the air. Charles Darwin watched them for half an hour without once observing a flap of their wings.

In Ecuador "condor" became the monetary unit. On April 1, 1884, the "sucre" replaced the "peso." The sucre was divisible into 10 decimos and 100 centavos and then 25 sucres were equal to 1 condor at the beginning of the last century. Some private banks such as: *Banco de Circulación y Descuento*, *Banco del Pichincha*, *Banco Suramericano* and others issued paper money with the Andean condor on the lowest

denominations.

The condors' fossil records date back 60 millions years. The earliest condor was called *Teratornis Incredibilis*, which means "unbelievable bird monster." It had a 16 to 17 feet wingspan.

Evidence of this are the Nazca Lines, a set of zoomorphic, phytomorphic and geometric figures (straight lines, triangles, spirals and drawings representing animals and birds). One of them is a huge bird of 135 m. (400 ft.) that is thought to be a condor which appears engraved in the surface of the desert plateaus. Some of them are visible from land and others only from the air. Lines and figures appear in an area of over 300 square miles located in the south of Peru. The Nazca Lines are considered a sophisticated astronomical observatory and one of humanity's mysteries. They are the most outstanding group of geoglyphs in the world.

The ancient Incas of Perú believed the Andean condor to be a messenger from the sun God. This majestic bird was represented in much of their artwork and jewelry. An ancient myth tells of the condor daily lifting the sun into the sky, and returning it safely to a sacred lake each night. The Incas call "*Apu Kuntur*" in Quechua — the language of the Inca civilization — that is probably the origin in Spanish of the word "condor." The condor head was a symbol of a clan of special Incan governors, who believed themselves to be descended from the great condor, possessing its speed and power.

Villagers in Perú often shot this species or used it in a brutal ceremony

called the "*arranque del condor*" (the take off of the condor) in which its body is suspended from a frame. Horsemen would then rider past, punching the bird with their fists until the condor died. This rite was obviously invented by the *conquistadores* to humiliate one of the holliest symbols of the Incas.

Another ceremony is known as Yawar Fiesta (Bloody Feast). In this celebration the condor is tied on the back of a bull and is eating from an open scar on the bull's back. The bull is running around amok and finally dies exhausted of blood loss. The condor usually wins and is released to its freedom. This practice still survives in villages in the Andes on July every year.

The Andean condor is still the inspiration for artists and writers. As matter of fact, there is a famous song "*El Condor Pasa*" (The Condor Pass) which was composed originally by Daniel A. Robles in Spanish, and also the English version is known as "*If I Could*" by Simon & Ganfurkel, in the mid of 60's, but the original song says something like this:

"Oh mighty condor! owner of the skies, take me home, up to the Andes.

I want to go back to my native place to be with my Inca brothers, that's

what I miss the most, Oh mighty condor!.

Wait for me in Cuzco, in the main plaza, so we can take a walk in Machu Picchu and Huayna-Pichu. Oh mighty condor!."

In 1911, Hiram Bingham, an American scientist, was exploring a dense jungle in Perú. Suddenly, he

saw walls and ruined buildings that were half hidden by tangled vines and moss. The jungle's plants were cleared away, and a city was uncovered. Bingham had discovered the Incan city Machu Picchu, sometimes translated as "Old Mountain."

In the heart of Machu Picchu we can find the "Temple of the Condor." This strange construction, part natural rock and part Inca stonework represents a condor with outstretched wings, house niches and an altar.

On 500 intis (1988) there is a view of the Andes on back in Perú. Also a view of Machu Picchu appears on the 1000 soles (1975) which is the home to the world's largest and heaviest flying bird.

In 1925, the "peso" became the monetary unit in Chile. The peso was divided into 100 cents. Likewise, ten pesos made up a "condor." Inflation left these fractional coins in disuse until 1955 when a legal ruling established that obligations must be paid in whole pesos. The condor, equal to ten pesos, was also used as a unit of account. The condor/peso was replaced by the "escudo" on January 1, 1960, at the rate of 1 escudo equal to 1,000 pesos or 100 condors. In 1975, the escudo was replaced by the Chilean pesos.

In addition, in a circular seal, is shown an image of a condor in the *Banco Central de Chile* logo, which was adopted in 1925. Also, the Andean condor appears in their national arms at right. In the arms of Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia a condor perched at the top serves as a crest and offers the country shelter and protection under its outstretched wings and stands ready to

strike out against any enemy.

The bird's plumage is entirely black except for white patches on underwing linings and some white that shows above on the innermost flight feathers. On juveniles, the head is dusky, or not colored. The female, contrary to the usual rule among birds of prey, is smaller than the male. Males have grey eyes and females red. Its vision is really extraordinary. The condor is sedentary and has certain nocturnal habits.

They sleep during the greater part of the day, searching for food in the clearer light of morning and evening. They are remarkably heavy sleepers, and readily captured by the inhabitants who ascend the trees on which they roost, and noose them before they awaken.

The condor is easily distinguished not only by its size but also by its head and neck which are bare of feathers. It also has a white ring of feathers and two wide whitish bands that are displayed on the wingtips, easily seen when the bird is in flight. The male differs from the female in its meaty, reddish black crest which starts midway on the beak and reaches the corona.

The condors has no voice box and is silent for the most part, lacking the ability to produce normal birds calls or sounds. Andean condors perform a courtship display. The birds walk back and forth with their wings out, while making hissing and clucking sounds. The middle toe is greatly elongated, and the hinder one only slightly developed, while the talons of all the toes are comparatively straight and blunt, and are thus of little use as organs of apprehension.

The Andean condor soars for long distances on outstretched wings, sometimes rising to heights of 23,000 feet (7,000 m) in the mountains and reaches a maximum velocity of about 55 km/h. It has very keen eyesight and can spot dead animals to feed on from high up in the sky. Some Andean condors

raid seabird colonies on the coast and take the eggs and chicks.

Allowing their body temperature to fall several degrees during the night to conserve energy (thermoregulation), the Andean condor will spread its wings in the morning and throughout the day. Not only does this allow them to raise their body temperature quickly, it also helps to straighten their feathers that have a tendency to bend from constant flight. It only flies in days of sun.

More condors appear on Chilean and Colombian bank notes than on any other South American countries. Also, they have been an inspiration for literature and a Colombian writer and poet Aurelio Martinez Mutis is the author of "*La Epopeya del Condor*."

Condors are monogamous birds living together with their partner their whole life. Also, they have a very low reproductive rate. Breeding is most likely to occur in alternate years. When feeding conditions are poor, they may not breed at all. The laying and incubation period is from September to January; only one egg, on very rare occasions two, is laid. The female condor lays in a primitive nest made of dry sticks or on the ground. The egg is oval shaped, white and without markings. The chicks are altricial (remain in nest until able to fly) and the young are covered with a whitish down. At six months old, the baby is as large as its parents but it will continue to be fed and cared for into the second year. Females may lay in successive years if the first egg did not hatch or is lost. The condor chooses caves or deep caverns in cliffs or gorges to nest or take refuge, most of which are inaccessible.

The condor is able to go for long periods of time without eating but conserving always its vigor. When it does obtain food it eats so much that flying becomes difficult. Fighting for food with other scavenging birds is dangerous and likely

to lead to injury for a bird with such delicate feathers as the Andean condor. Instead of physical confrontation, the condors have evolved ritual displays which allow them to recognize the more dominant individuals, resolving conflicts quickly. Aggression is a rare characteristic for the Andean condor.

In captivity condors live about 85 years, in the wilderness they reach the 40's. For this reason it is also known as "the eternal bird." There is something disconcerting about the death of a condor: at the end of its lifespan the condor flies up as high as possible and descends down at a high velocity getting dashed against the rocks of a mountain. The condors have preferred to end their life in this tradition for millenias. Some traditions interpreted this as evil, but their true energy is one of rebirth in the mystery of life.

The bird was venerated by pre-Colombian cultures. Today, the condor is not an important god among Andean people, but it still maintains some of its "superior and divine characteristics." High in the mountains, the black condor is truly an impressive sight as it circles against the deep blue Andean sky.

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Chits

by Fred Schwan, I.B.N.S. #LM-06

I am sitting at my dinning room table. Joe Boling and Larry Smulczenski are here. MPC Fest starts in a few days. Joe and I have been trying to work on revisions for *World War II Remembered*, but we repeatedly get sidetracked. That was bad enough, but now that Larry is here too, it is just about impossible to work instead of chat about notes, great deals (real and imagined), and of course those rarities that got away.

The situation got even more difficult for me when editor Steve Feller called to hound me for this column. I have told you before how good he is about these things. He really stays on me. Of course he has to. This time I am really, I mean really late. To make matters worse, he talked to Joe on the phone so Steve has a surrogate right here at the table. Joe is one of the great I.B.N.S. supporters. He has made it clear that there will be no bedtime for me until I finish my (this) column. I not only like doing this, but also am honored to have the opportunity. It is just that calendar quarters are terribly short these days.



Algona (Iowa) POW chits.

Joe and Larry were both in Chicago last week for the Chicago Paper Money Exposition. I could not go because of demands of preparations for MPC Fest. The Lyn Knight auction at the show included many lots of military money. Many of them were chits from the Ruth Hill and R. A. Medina collections. R. A. and Ruth both collected many types of military money. Included among their specialties were military chits. Joe and Larry both bought group lots of chits. All three of us have been having fun looking at the rather large array of new treasure. Actually, Harold Kroll is here too so all four of us have been having fun with them.

Finally the need for a column and the material before me came together as an opportunity and here we are.

Chits remain one of the vast oceans of uncharted numismatic waters. They are easier to recognize than to define.

I found that we did not even attempt to define the term in *World War II Remembered*. We did describe some different categories — prisoner of war and club — but we did not define them.

My dictionary says that a chit is a voucher for a sum owed. I was relieved that it had an entry at all. Possibly the simplicity of this definition is an elegance of its own.

The most recognizable chits are those small movie ticket style items that were commonly used by military and social organizations from about the 1930s through the 1970s. They looked like tickets because they were produced by ticket companies.

One of the charms — and frustrations — of most chits is the small



Clarinda (Iowa) POW chits.

size. Generally they are smaller than even the smallest actual bank note. Sure, there are exceptions, but the overwhelming majority are small or smaller. Therefore, not much text can be expected to be found on a chit. Very often the specific or even general place of issue is unclear. This means that a chit (or entire collection) can be frustrating, but it can also provide lots of numismatic fun.

I have been struggling to develop an organized discussion of chits here. I do not think that I can do it. I think that it is a better approach to discuss a few examples from the groups here on the table.

Last night Joe and I looked at an interesting square (in itself unusual) chit for one pence. The text is in English and Afrikaans. The English text is "Issued by the S. A. Gifts & Comforts Committee." It appears that the Afrikaans says the same thing. A large V for victory dominates the design. While the exact purpose for the chit is uncertain, it clearly was issued in South Africa during the war.

A favorite in my own collection, ok, I collect a few chits, was issued in the Territory of Hawaii. This five

cent piece was issued by "The Breakers Navy Recreation Center, Honolulu, T.H." This text is printed on the back of the chit. It is unusual to have printing on the back of a chit; especially one by a major ticket company and this one is by the Globe ticket company. The face of the chit is typical with denomination, serial number (twice), and legend that it is "Good For 5 cents in Trade."

This chit was for the Navy recreation center in Hawaii. Navy chits are of particular interest to many collectors. Chits from ships usually have the ship name or at least are identifiable in some way and therefore of interest to many different groups — former crew members, navy buffs and the like.

A few years ago I was interested in creating some chits. I wanted some chits for the Fest. Specifically, I wanted the Festers to buy chits to use to obtain beverages, which we provide. I called the Globe ticket company. I could not get a salesperson that could remotely understand the concept of chits and gave up. Instead I created my own expedient issues. Not only was the chit use a great reenactment, the creation of expedients was too. Although many and the best-known chits are printed by ticket companies, many others have been created locally at a local printing shop or on a duplicating machine. I believe that, as a class, World War II expedient chits are the most popular right now and with good reason. Often they are the

only numismatic emission that can be tied to a given location or event and as such are important historic relics. While almost always of crude manufacturing quality, they often have more text than those by the large, traditional manufacturers.

The table has quite a pile of colorful cardboard. Here are some examples.

American Embassy Recreation Association, Rangoon, Burma; Bitter End Lounge Nicosia, Cyprus; the American Club Kthmandu, Nepal; Force Tuna Post Exchange, Fort Simonds, Jamaica Oasis Club Asmara, Eritrea Ethiopia. Every one of these bits of paper inspire the imagination to far away places. Of course for every clearly identified piece there is also a mystery. Here is one for Beta Base Exchange.

It certainly would be an exaggeration to say that chits are hot, but interest certainly is at an all-time high, even if a bit thin. Over the past few years demand for chits issued in prisoner of war camps in the United States during World War II has increased greatly. Increased demand has of course raised prices. It has also brought out new discoveries. The most exciting of these are reports of camps that were not previously known to exist. My own hometown of Port Clinton, Ohio had a POW camp. In fact it had a POW camp and an internment camp for Italians. No chits are reported in collections although they almost certainly were used. While I do not collect the POW (or other chits for

that matter), I am intensely interested in the chits for either of these camps. I hope to find some one of these days, but even if I cannot be the one to find or own them, I would just like to see some (or one).

The literature on chits is decidedly sparse. About 1970 Ruth Hill published a trial listing of chits that is still used by collectors. Al Donn published an amazing book on World War II POW chits in the United States in 1970. That book has been used as an important reference by Lance Campbell as well as by Boling and me.

Joe told the following story this evening although I did not remember it that way. He said that when we finished *World War II Remembered* in 1995 that his publisher (me) gave him the assignment to create a worldwide catalog of chits. He worked on it with some gusto for quite a while. He collaborated with Larry Smulczewski. Neither is working much on the project now. Larry moved on to create the ultimate catalog of POW chits in the United States. He wanted to take the Donn book to the next level incorporating the work done in the last thirty years. He too worked vigorously for a while, but has slowed greatly.

The most successful cataloging of chits in the last twenty years has been done by Ray Bows who included chits as just one part of his Vietnam studies and catalogs.

Rachel Notes

Westerbork

by Rachel Feller

Holland was the hope of many German-Jewish families trying to flee after Kristallnacht. Over 30,000 German Jews ran to Holland in 1938.¹ The influx of immigrants was a challenge for the Dutch authorities. They worked with the Committee of Dutch Jews to create a special refugee camp in the swamplands outside the town of Westerbork.² For a refugee camp, the area was ideal, and buildings were constructed for this purpose.

In May of 1940, however, after four days of attempted resistance, Germany invaded the Netherlands. The refugee camp then became a convenient location for the German transit and concentration camp. Simply by adding barbed wire around the edge, the camp was transformed from the Jewish-run home for refugees to the German-run camp for Dutch Jews.

The first anti-Jewish economic decree dealt specifically with Westerbork. Twenty percent of all Jewish funds were confiscated for the maintenance of the camp, thus forcing the Jews to pay for their own impris-

onment.³ The people of nearby Amsterdam were unhappy with the treatment of their Jews. In February of 1941 the first deportation took place. The people of Amsterdam responded by having a worker's strike.⁴ To anticipate further problems of this sort, the Nazis established the Jewish Council of Amsterdam, which served a similar purpose to the other councils of elders in camps and ghettos.

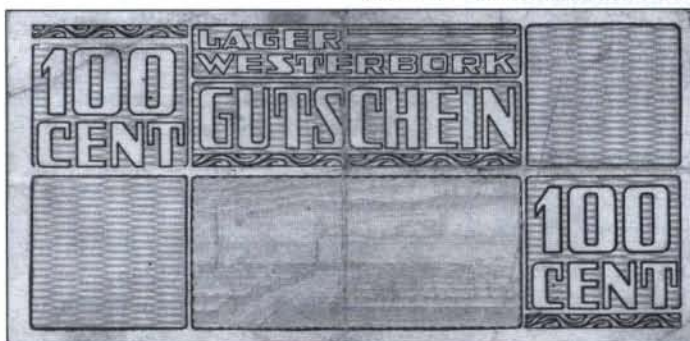
On July 1, 1942, the S.S. took control of Westerbork. The camp was used mainly as a transit camp, and over 100,000 Jews went through Westerbork en route to death camps in the east, including Anne Frank.⁵ The Nazis nicknamed Westerbork "Jerusalem" because "All roads lead through Westerbork."⁶

Although conditions were far from pleasant, the Dutch influence did help keep Westerbork better

itself in comparison with similar camps.⁷ Despite these efforts, the majority of inmates found themselves aboard trains that led to the most infamous death camps. While in Westerbork, however, the inmates were allowed a theatre, orchestra, 1725 bed hospital, twenty doctors, schools, and permission to continue celebrating Jewish holidays.⁸

The commandant, Albert Konrad Gemmeker, was fond of the Theatre Group Westerbork. In the theatre itself, he had a special plush chair, and would attend performances along with both inmates and Nazis. This meant that performers had unimaginable pressure. A good show could help prevent the actors' deportations, whereas a bad show could bring it along sooner.⁹ Having these cultural outlets provided a sense of comfort for the inmates, despite the lists of deportations and the rumors about what was actually awaiting them in the east.

Gemmeker claimed that the work output of the camp was solid, but this was a significant exaggeration.¹⁰ In Westerbork, there was a strain of rebellion



Face and back of 100 Westerbork note with a closeup of the face vignette of the camp.

among the workers. Inmates whose jobs assisted the war effort, such as foil sorting, tried not to get much done. In the journal he kept up until his own transport, Philip Mechanicus recorded that if it failing to work brought deportation sooner was irrelevant, so long as the war itself wasn't prolonged.¹¹ This feeling of rebellion against work is a theme that also appears in the camp notes.

In an attempt to simultaneously increase the work output and to move inmate possessions from their hands to German hands, the Camp Commander decided they should create a currency for the inmates. Initially the Nazis handed out receipts, but starting in 1944 they began issuing a special set of scrip.¹² As in the other camps and ghettos, this currency could not be referred to as "money" because of Hitler's law against allowing Jews to handle money. Therefore, the wording on the Westerbork notes refers to them as "Gutschein," meaning credit coupon.¹³

Looking at the notes themselves, it is clear that Gemmeker was still trying to create the illusion of an efficient camp in 1944, when the notes were released. The design on the notes was originally used as the logo for the industrial department.¹⁴ Werner Löwenhardt, who designed the notes, was fortunate in that he had graphic design training. This meant that he was able to have a job as one of four men doing statistics and art in Gemmeker's "statistique" office. Löwenhardt was 23 when he and his father were sent to

Westerbork. Although he lost most of his family, Löwenhardt did survive the war.¹⁵

Both the notes and the camp reflect on the important illusion of industry. The chimney depicted centrally on the note was also constructed specifically in the camp itself to give the appearance of productivity.¹⁶ In actuality, the chimney was for the large launderette at the camp's entrance.¹⁷ Löwenhardt's decision to include it on the note reminds us of the shallowness of Gemmeker's ideal for the camp.

The toothed wheel, encompassing the camp landscape, was supposed to express Gemmeker's motto: "Jewish Labor is Essential for Germany's Victory."¹⁸ From the journal of Mechanicus, we know that the Jewish inmates took this motto very seriously—so seriously, that they risked their lives to prove its validity by refusing to give the Germans their labor.¹⁹ Survivors who remember using the money recall that the wheel was commonly referred to as "life's last turn."²⁰ This second meaning meant that the inmates were able to see the truth in the camp, while the Germans were only seeing the lies.

The street featured on the notes, while picturesque from the German perspective, had special significance to the inmates. It was known as the Boulevard of Misery, and symbolized the hopelessness within the camp, from which deportations were taking place daily.²¹

The money was issued February 15, 1944 in four denominations: 10

(pink and blue), 25 (red and brown), 50 (blue and brown), and 100 cents (green and brown).²² The bottom three denominations are 105x52 mm, and the 100 cent note is 124x62 mm. The manufacturer's watermark says "Vuga" or "Normaal."²³

When the money came out, it was supposed to be an added incentive for doing work, as it could then be used for purchasing rations.²⁴ As Löwenhardt recalls, however, the money could have been used in the canteen "If there was anything for sale."²⁵ Inmates could sometimes purchase ersatz soap, coffee, and razor blades, but nothing to eat. Even if food could have given the inmates incentive to work, the effort failed in the canteen itself.

At the end of the war, Gemmeker, whose signature appeared on each note, ordered that they be burnt before liberation.²⁶

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Book Announcement

Seven centuries of world paper money cataloged in updated edition

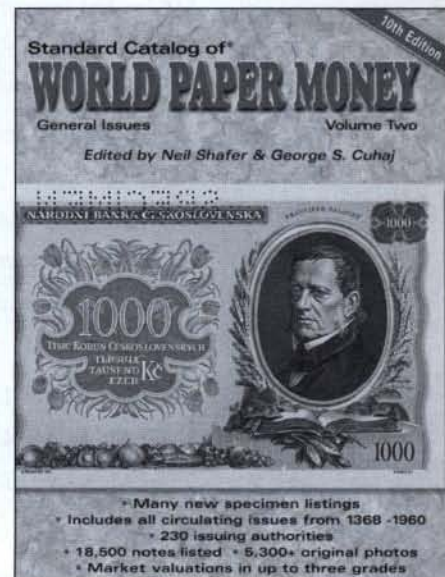
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Shafer has studied many leading specialized collections including the extensive American Bank Note Archives offering. He has four decades of researching and writing about paper money and is a former president of the International Bank Note Society. Cuhaj has been part of the numismatic cataloging staff at Krause Publications since 1995, where he also helps with the publication of the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* series. He was previously employed by the American Numismatic Society and Stack's Rare Coins, both of New York City.

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MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING
BONINGTON HOTEL
SOUTH HAMPTON ROW, LONDON
SUNDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 2003

PRESENT

Mr. R.J. BROOKS	PRESIDENT
Mr. Jos FM Eijsermans	IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT
Mr. Clyde Reedy	DIRECTOR
Mr. Roy Spick	DIRECTOR
Mr. Milt Blackburn	DIRECTOR
Dr. Ludek Vostal	DIRECTOR
Mr. Antonio Pedraza	DIRECTOR
Mr. Marcus Turner	DIRECTOR
Mr. Thomas Augustsson*	DIRECTOR
Mr. David Hunt	EX OFFICIO MEMBER OF THE BOARD

SOCIETY MEMBERS

Mr. Michael Turner
Mr. Clive Rice

The President called the Meeting to order at 07:06 a.m.

* Mr. Augustsson did not arrive until 07:35 a.m. and therefore, missed the first 29 minutes of the meeting.

The President introduced Mr. Clive Rice to the members present and indicated that after research that Mr. Rice has been found suitable to act as the Assistant General Secretary / Assistant Treasurer.

The President also introduced Mr. Marcus Turner, The Education Committee Chairman and Mr. David Hunt, The European Auctioneer, to other members of the Board.

The President intimated that the minutes of the meeting would be taken by hand and not taped, as stated in the Board meeting agenda guide.

MATTERS ARISING

A Motion to approve the Minutes of the Memphis Board meeting, held on 14th of June 2003 was proposed by Mr. CM Reedy. This was seconded by Mr. Marcus Turner, a vote was held and the motion passed unanimously.

A Motion to approve the Minutes of the Valkenburg Board meeting, held in April 2003 with the exclusion of the verbiage of Item 4 was proposed by Mr. CM Reedy and was seconded by Mr. Jos Eijsermans. A vote was held and the motion was passed unanimously.

I.B.N.S. MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

The President reported that works on the directory are still progressing but no final publication date has been agreed.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

The Board were addressed by the President who described the actions of the three member committee appointed at Memphis Board meeting, committee consists of President Brooks, General Secretary Alusic and Howard Daniel the details of which are attached as an addendum to these minutes but briefly outlined the progress made with regard to matters arising from Mr. Crapanzano. It was agreed that this report should lie on file with the General Secretary but would be made available to individual members upon a written request being received from them.

A Motion was proposed by Mr. CM Reedy that the board accepts the report of the Special Committee appointed in

Classified Ads

Memphis and directs that a summary of the report be prepared and published in the next Edition of the *I.B..N.S.. Journal*. The motion was seconded by Mr. D Carew. A vote was held and the motion was passed unanimously.

The President inquired as to whether there was any other old business to attend to and it was agreed that there was none.

OFFICER REPORTS

A Motion was proposed by Mr. C Reedy and seconded by Mr. AE Pedraza that Mr. Clive Rice having been found suitable be appointed Assistant Secretary / Treasurer Europe forthwith. This proposal was carried unanimously and therefore Clive automatically becomes an Ex Officio Member of the Board of Directors.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY/TREASURER REPORT

Nothing to report

CHAPTER REPORTS

Dr. Ludek Vostal has researched into various Chapters and generally Chapters have responded to a questionnaire (a copy of which is attached to these minutes). The Chapters in Austria and Ghana are no longer active and it was also mentioned that no reply had been received from 6 other Chapters.

The President requested that a Director be appointed to oversee each Chapter.

AWARDS COMMITTEE

Mr. Milt Blackburn outlined a proposed annual awards scheme and also spoke of the costs involved in sustaining such a program. Other Directors are to make enquiries with their contacts to see if there is any way that cost savings can be made to the scheme.

A Motion was proposed by Mr. CM Reedy that the medal awards scheme be dropped, this proposal was seconded by MR. Jos Eijsermans. A vote was held and the motion was defeated by 6 votes to 5.

AUCTIONEERS REPORT

Auctioneers have nothing to report except ongoing problems with late payers.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT

The Education Committee Chairman Mr. M Turner gave an outline of the continuing Education program, saying that talks had been given already at various venues and also outlined future proposed programs. Mr. Turner expressed his desire to eventually make programs in several different languages. He also said that the projector was now up and running satisfactory.

Mr. Turner also reported that a request had been made by Mr. S. Feller and Miss R. Feller for research funding assistance to be made available towards the costs of publishing a new book on Concentration Camp Money and collecting. Mr. Turner tabled a motion proposing that the Board ratify an award by the Education Committee of \$1000 as a grant towards the afore mentioned item. The Motion was not seconded and therefore recorded as defeated unanimously.

DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

There are no new cases to report.

Ongoing cases.

Mr. D Carew reported that Ian Marshall had been cited in a complaint with regard to a deal on E-Bay, and whilst Mr. Carew has raised questions regarding this to Mr. Marshall he has not received any satisfactory answers to his questions from him.

Mr. Carew also reported that he has knowledge of several complaints against a Mr. Richard Dennett and Mr. Carew suggested that Mr. Dennett be refused membership and benefits until such a time as all complaints are cleared up in a satisfactory manner.

NEW BUSINESS

WEB SITE

It was generally agreed that in his position as President Mr. Brooks should contact Mr. P Radar and instruct him to register the following Web Site title:- "The.IBNS.Com.", and that the aforesaid Website be adopted for the Society, also to enquire of Mr. Radar of the whereabouts of the Software for the Website.

EUROPEAN LIBRARY

The European Librarian has resigned and at the moment the Society is actively engaged in searching for a replacement. It was agreed that this process could be helped by an advertisement in either the Journal or the newsletter informing the membership of the vacancy and soliciting applications for the vacant post.

JOURNAL AND NEWSLETTER

The President mentioned that in the interest of economy it would be prudent if in future both the Newsletter and *The Journal* were printed in the same location so that they could be mailed together at the same time. It was agreed that this procedure should be adopted and that the Editor of the publications (Mr. S Feller) be directed to inaugurate these methods.

APPOINTMENT OF AN I.B.N.S. DIRECTORY OVERSEER

It was decided that no further action be taken at this moment in time on this subject.

I.B.N.S. BY LAWS

Mr. C Reedy tabled the following motion which was seconded by Mr. R Spick, "The Board of Directors interprets the term "Election Date" as specified in Article III Section 2a to mean the date of the Annual General Membership Meeting where the results of the Election are reported."

A vote was held and the motion passed unanimously.

BROCHURE

Mr. D Carew is to investigate the possibility of producing a brochure about the Society and its activities for presentation at fairs etc.

It was agreed that the date of the Australian Convention be advertised.

ON LINE PAYMENT OF DUES

This matter is to be discussed by the President Mr. R Brooks with Mr. J.E. Boling.

This concluded the Business of the Board of Directors and The President Mr. RJ Brooks proposed a motion that the meeting be closed this was seconded by Mr. CM Reedy, a vote was held and the motion was carried unanimously.

The meeting was closed at 10:32 a.m.

Minutes taken by David Hunt, European Auctioneer

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